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KANSAS FARMER

Volume 77, Number 5

MAIL & BREEZE

March 9, 1940

Farmers of the fertile, level Kaw Valley are turning to irrigation as insurance against drouth. This water is spurting from a well, to irrigate crops for Howard Jackson, near Topeka.

Mr. Jackson turns water in to thirsty alfalfa, a practice which has doubled his yields. Last year, irrigated corn on the Jackson farm made 77 bushels an acre.



Still More Water FOR KANSAS CROPS

KANSAS will have a greatly increased volume of irrigation water to quench the thirst of 1940 crops. Some of this additional water will come from wells in completely new irrigation areas such as extreme Southwest Kansas; some will come from new plants where irrigation has been tried and proved. Up and down the Kaw River Valley, farmers have seen the relatively few irrigation plants produce bumper crops on the fertile level fields of this area. Many are deciding they cannot afford to be without irrigation. Their situation is expressed by Preston Hale, agricultural agent for Shawnee county. Mr. Hale says, each farmer in the Kaw Valley pays for an irrigation plant every 2 years, regardless of whether or not he owns one. If he doesn't own an irrigation system, he pays for it anyway thru lower crop yields caused by lack of moisture.

Actual results obtained by Scott Kelsey, near Topeka, show this to be a conservative statement. In fact, a plant installed by Mr. Kelsey paid for itself in one year. In 1936 potatoes supplied by 5 inches of irrigation water on his farm yielded 50 bushels an acre higher than potatoes not irrigated. That year the potatoes sold at \$2.50 a hundred, so

[Continued on Page 2]



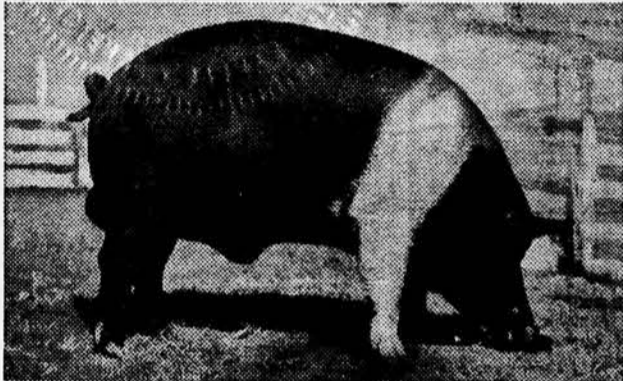
Deep well irrigation locms in Southwestern Kansas. Wayne, son of B. W. Parsons, Stevens county, watches water on its way to the field.

Symbolic of revolutionary progress for agriculture, this Parsons plant is the first important deep well in the Southwest corner of Kansas.



Firestone GROUND GRIP TIRES

ARE AS DIFFERENT FROM OTHER TRACTOR TIRES
AS A PUREBRED BOAR IS FROM AN ORDINARY BOAR



Silver Clansman, Grand Champion Hampshire Boar, Iowa State Fair, 1939. At 6 months, pigs sired by a purebred boar average 10 pounds a piece more than those sired by an ordinary grade boar.



An ordinary grade boar is more expensive to own than a purebred boar. Litters sired by an ordinary grade boar take from one to two months longer to reach market weight than litters sired by a purebred.

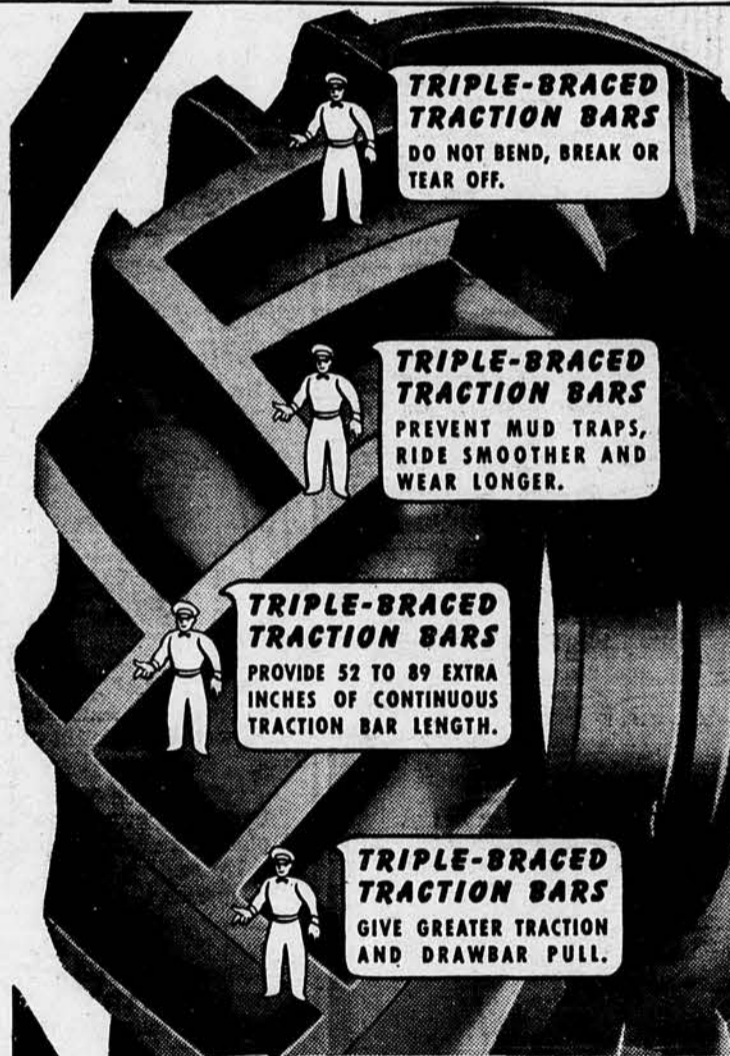
YOU produce more pork at lower cost with a purebred boar. Pigs sired by a purebred boar are more profitable. They make better use of feed and put on faster more economical gains. Pigs reach market weight sooner on less feed. Profits average 25% more.

Of course, purebred boars cost more than ordinary boars, but you can get the championship performance of Firestone Ground Grip Tires at NO EXTRA COST. They do 33 1/3% more work in a day and reduce fuel costs as much as 30%.

Harvey S. Firestone understood the farmers' problems. He put the farm on rubber and made farm work easier and more profitable. He discovered that broken traction bars bend and slip. So he triple-braced the traction bars on Firestone Ground Grip Tires. That is why they always grip!

This feature is patented. That's why Firestone Ground Grip Tires are the only tires made with triple-braced traction bars.

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Irrigation and Drainage

For those considering the installation of an irrigation pumping plant, these selected bulletins contain valuable information as to construction and costs. Any or all of these bulletins are free to our readers. Please print your name and address on a post card, order bulletins by number, and mail to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

- No. 805—The Drainage of Irrigated Farms.
- No. 864—Practical Information for Beginners in Irrigation.
- No. 1243—The Border Method of Irrigation.
- No. 1348—The Corrugation Method of Irrigation.
- No. 1404—Pumping from Wells for Irrigation.
- No. 1683—Measuring Water in Irrigation Channels.
- No. 1900—Irrigation Pumping Plants. (State Board of Agriculture bulletin.)

Still More Water For Kansas Crops

(Continued from Cover Page)

the irrigation water actually brought an increase of \$70 an acre.

Mr. Kelsey, who is one of the leading potato growers in Kansas, emphasizes that irrigating for potatoes does more than boost yields. It also boosts value of the crop by maturing potatoes for an early market. Last year his irrigated potatoes were ready for market about a week earlier than those not irrigated, and the early ones were sold at 25 to 50 cents a hundred higher price than was received for the crop as a whole.

Both Mr. Kelsey and Mr. Hale think of irrigation in the Kaw Valley as a supplementary measure but they consider that some water is of value, almost every year. The same idea is expressed by A. D. Robb, assistant meteorologist with the Kansas Weather Bureau. Years of experience in weather observations have convinced Mr. Robb that almost every season brings forth at least one period when crops are damaged by heat and lack of moisture.

An early irrigation venture in the Kaw Valley is the one sponsored by Topeka's Chamber of Commerce on a farm operated by Howard Jackson. Yields of alfalfa on this farm have been doubled by irrigation water, and highly successful results have been obtained with other crops. Last season Mr. Jackson raised corn that averaged 77 bushels an acre.

Wells in Kaw Valley

Most of the Kaw Valley irrigation water comes from wells. Since water is found at a depth of 35 to 40 feet in most of the area, a relatively short lift is required. However, several plants are drawing water from the river, a plan which has proved successful for Pete Navarre, of Rossville. It is estimated that 35 or 40 wells may be found within a radius of 25 miles from Topeka. Enthusiastic leaders in the irrigation movement mention possibilities of 100-bushel corn yields, 60-bushel wheat, alfalfa crops of 8 tons to the acre, and Atlas sorgho production of 25 tons to the acre.

Probably the newest development in irrigation is initiation of deep-well pumping in extreme Southwest Kansas. The first plant of major importance in this area was established by B. W. Parsons on his farm in Stevens county, during the latter part of last year.

By use of this plant, Mr. Parsons obtained a good stand of wheat on 125 acres last fall, while other wheat land

in the county remained black and barren. This unusual accomplishment aroused interest for miles around, and it started talk of a new era for agriculture in Southwest Kansas. Development of irrigation practices in the extreme southwest counties has lagged because these counties are not favored with shallow water areas like those found in neighboring regions to the north and east. But they do have natural gas which is proving economical as a means of power for pumping from the deep wells.

The Parsons well, 275 feet deep, is thought to be the deepest irrigation well in Kansas. Water was struck at a depth of 91 feet. A turbine-type pump with diffuser bowl installed 120 feet below the ground surface throws 1,500 gallons a minute. Inside the well, 30 inches in diameter, is a 16-inch steel pipe, perforated from 105 feet on down. Inside this is an 8-inch pipe which connects to the 14-inch pump.

With this outlay, Mr. Parsons expects to irrigate 400 acres, most of it feed crops to be planted this spring. His irrigation for wheat was principally in the nature of an experiment, to test the economy of deep-well pumping. Like most of those who are watching his progress, Mr. Parsons looks to irrigation as a means of insuring sorghums and other feed so he can have a safe and sound livestock program.

This year, he plans to raise a rather large acreage of Wheatland milo. The milo will be topped, and heads will be ground whole for cattle feeding. Mr. Parsons also plans to irrigate Sudan and other pasture crops that will fit in his livestock program.

Preparing to Follow Lead

Already, farmers in Grant, Haskell, and surrounding counties are preparing to follow Mr. Parsons' lead. Success of their venture would extend irrigation practice to include areas throughout the entire Central and Southwestern part of Kansas.

In most of the prominent Kansas irrigation districts, already well-established, operators are aiming at the same goal sought by Mr. Parsons. They want assurance for livestock production and better-balanced systems of farming. Some of the leading areas where this plan has proved highly satisfactory are found in Finney, Scott, Pawnee, Ford, Edwards, and neighboring counties.

Shallow-well irrigation is practiced on a large scale in areas around both Garden City and Scott City. In Ford county, the movement has been led by Joe Lutz, W. A. Long, and V. E. Melia. Their county agent, F. D. McCammon, stresses the importance of stabilizing the whole agricultural program of this area thru livestock raised from feed crops produced under irrigation.

Pawnee county is one of the leading areas for farmers who pump river water for irrigation purposes, and steady growth of livestock ranches and herds stands as the result. In other areas, farmers are pumping from ponds and dammed streams. Irrigation seems destined to grow and expand as a source of wealth and assurance for Kansas agriculture.



"Mrs. Morton borrowed all my dishes."

Kansas Farmer for March 9, 1940

Kansas Farm Income Jumps 20 Million

CASH income to Kansas farmers rose more than \$20,000,000 during 1939.

Total cash income including government payments, the U. S. Department of Agricultural Economics said recently, was \$270,681,000 during 1939 and \$250,556,000 the year before. It was \$328,091,000 in 1937 and \$309,020,000 in 1936.

Government payments, which ascended \$12,000,000, and livestock and livestock income which jumped nearly \$18,000,000, accounted for the fact there was an increase despite a drastic drop in income from field crops.

Income from government payments went up from \$17,356,000 in 1938 to \$29,577,000 last year. That from livestock and livestock payments in-

creased from \$143,707,000 to \$161,553,000. Receipts from sale of crops by Kansas farmers fell from \$89,493,000 to \$79,551,000 or a drop of about ten million dollars from income received the year before.

Important sources of crop income in Kansas last year were: Grains, \$69,331,000; vegetables, \$1,924,000; and fruits and nuts, \$1,406,000.

For the United States the total cash farm income in 1939 was \$8,518,000,000, an increase of almost half a billion dollars over 1938, but a decline of slightly more than half a billion from 1937.

The 1939 national totals included \$7,711,000,000 from farm marketings and commodities placed under government loan and \$807,000,000 from government payments. National income from sale of crops was 10 per cent higher. Receipts from sales of livestock and livestock products were virtually unchanged in the United States as a whole.

Kansas Farm Calendar

March 9—Lamb Feeders' Day, Garden City, beginning at 10 a. m.

March 29—Market Day and School for Future Farmers of America, Kansas City, Mo., Stock Yards.

April 17-19—Annual Tractor Show of Northwest Tractor and Implement Club, Colby.

April 27—Hays Experiment Station Roundup, Hays.

May 2-4—Apple Blossom Festival, St. Joseph, Mo.

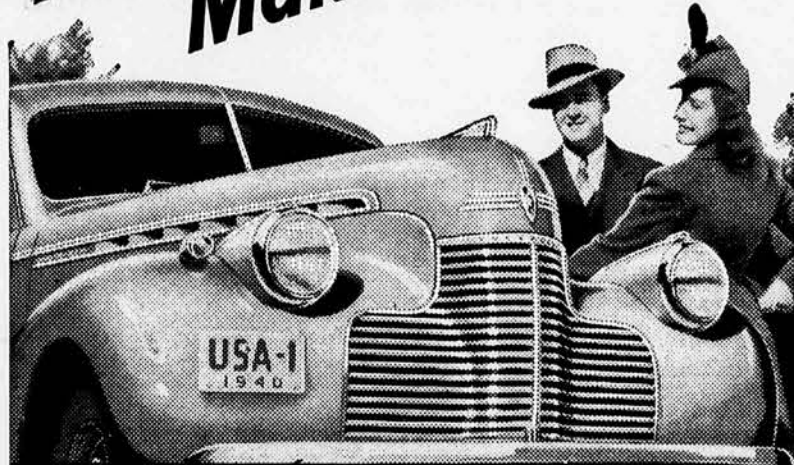
May 16-17—Fourth Annual Kansas Lamb and Wool School, Kansas City, Mo.

September 30-October 6—Dairy Cattle Congress, and National Belgian Horse Show, Waterloo, Ia.

October 1-3—St. Joseph Inter-State Baby Beef and Pig Club Show, St. Joseph, Mo.

November 9-16—American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show, Kansas City, Mo.

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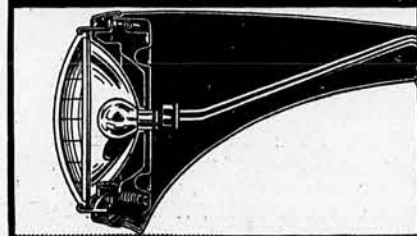
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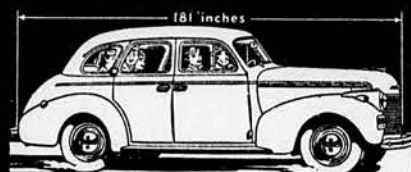
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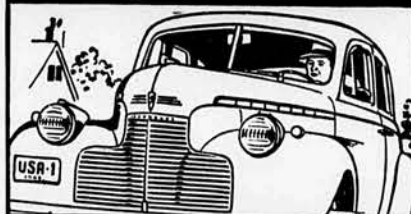


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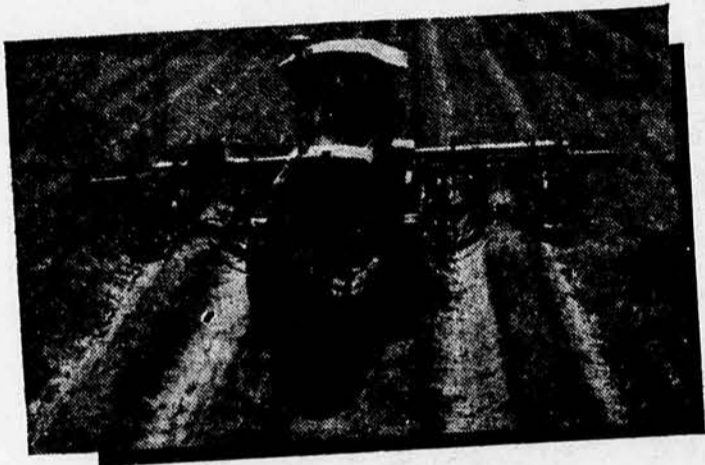


PERFECTED HYDRAULIC BRAKES



"60 ACRE

DAYS" *on \$1 worth of Diesel fuel!*



Many a corn or other listed row crop grower can tell—and prove to you—that a "Caterpillar" Diesel D2 Tractor cultivates 55-60 acres in 10 hours on only \$1 worth of fuel.

Just hitch a 5-row cultivator (sled or Kirler) to the sure-footed D2—slide the shift lever to fourth gear, let in the hand clutch, and you're "going to town" at 3.6 miles per hour!

No worry about "fish-tailing"—this tractor's 40-inch gauge fits listed row spacings. And the broad tracks hold their position on the ridges like planks. No worry about skids or an unruly front end—the tracks hold traction in all directions and this tractor is promptly responsive to an easy pull on a handy steering lever.

As Owner Vern O. Davis, Haviland, Kansas, reports: "In tending corn, even on sandy

soil, it is easy to keep the D2 on the ridges. I would not do without this tractor."

Besides big working capacity and amazing fuel economy, "Caterpillar" Diesel Tractors are built for an extra long working life. Many of these veteran Diesels have a good start on their second 20,000 hours of heavy work! (Equal to 20 years on the average Kansas farm). Why not find out what one of these proved Diesels can do for you?

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How can I obtain, by mail, a competent survey of my equipment needs?

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Tell Your Side of It

LETTERS FROM READERS

Best way to arrive at the truth is to learn both sides of a question. So all readers of Kansas Farmer are invited to express their views on any subject of interest to farm folks in this "Tell Your Side of It" letter department. Of course, unsigned letters cannot be considered. Long letters will be condensed so more folks may have their say.

Will Lights Pay?

Dear Editor—Thru the columns of Kansas Farmer I'd like to ask the up-to-date poultry raisers, what is the advantage of electric lights in the laying house? I've mingled with the poultry game for the last 40 years and became active in it from 1920 to 1928, keeping around 1,000 hens, which any poultry raiser knows will either make you money or else break you.

I fed the hens wheat in the morning, mash thru the day, dry oats in boxes all the time and yellow corn at night. Warmed the feed when weather was cold and warm water 3 times a day. People tear around all night, then sleep in the daytime, but I never had a hen that cared to do that. Laying an egg is a day's work for a hen, laying at 4:30 a. m. or 9:30 a. m. It makes no difference that I can see. Why not let her rest overnight with a crop full of yellow corn, to keep her warm and lay her egg in daytime? Crowding pullets into laying simply stunts their growth, and they never will lay as large an egg as otherwise.

I am adding a new breed to my poultry interest with New Hampshires, and if lights pay, I'd like to know about it.—George A. Siler, R. 3, Lawrence, Kan.

Conditions Are Better

Dear Editor—Recent snows which have visited, and are still visiting, what once was known as the "Dust Bowl" of Kansas, have certainly given this part of the state a very different outlook than it has had for some time.

In most cases all the wheat acreage allowed under the Government Program was planted early last fall and the snow, coming as it did and when it did, not only arrived at a very opportune time but has remained on the fields where it fell, leaving them in the best condition for several years. It looks now as if anything near the usual amount of rainfall during the spring months would put this part of Kansas well on the way to at least a fair wheat crop in 1940.

Not only has Western Kansas undergone a decided change in its crop outlook recently, but the past year has seen many of its people getting back into stock raising on a limited scale, at least; and, while the feed crops have been somewhat short in most cases, still what has been grown on the uplands, together with what has been raised along the creek bottoms where irrigation is possible, has made it so that considerable stock has been kept profitably. The poultry industry is another item which has undergone a decided change for the better, and while far from normal, still a considerable revenue has been obtained from this source alone in recent months.

Western Kansas farmers are rapidly learning that irrigation is not only possible but profitable as well along the creek bottoms, and many small pumps have been put in and are producing satisfactory results. Regardless of this fact, however, this part of the state still has its people who argue that irrigation is too expensive and too much labor is attached to it, and now that snow and winter moisture are coming again, it will not be a necessity at all.

Experience has taught most of the "Dust Bowl" farmers that sooner or later they will need moisture, and there are numerous small irrigation plants going in all along the various creeks and places where water may be obtained in sufficient quantity to irrigate small tracts, at least. Many have found this successful.

While the last few years have depleted Western Kansas of its surpluses and, in many instances, of its necessities as well, and some of its people have gone to what seemed greener pastures, still the great majority are still on the job and now have the best outlook they have had for some years. Conditions, while far from normal, are apparently moving in the right direction and Western Kansas seems destined to again come into its own.—E. W. Harlan, Jetmore, Kan.

Would Stop Abetting War

Dear Editor—You say that you like to get letters to read and it is sometime since I have written you, so now I am writing you another altho this is not directly a farm letter.

To me it seems a farce to send ambassadors of peace to foreign nations to try and arrange peace treaties, to talk peace, while on the other hand we sell munitions of war to the warring nations, and repeal our arms embargo so that we can do so.

For nearly 3 years we have been selling munitions of war to Japan so that she could bomb hospitals, civilians, and thousands of helpless women and children in China while everyone knows that Japan could not have done so if it had not been for U. S. gasoline and munitions of war.

We have sold munitions to Russia that she may invade little Finland. We have provided instruments of war to Germany. We supplied Italy with munitions used in the invasion and conquering of Ethiopia.

I would like to help England, France, and Finland. Yet I think that the major number of voters in Congress repealed the arms embargo for the purpose of giving the war munitions makers a market for their goods.

Some day somebody will answer at the judgment bar of God as to how they have voted; as to what they have done.—George Cheever, Greeley, Colo.

Glorifies Farming

Dear Editor—I choose to be a farmer because I feel it is the most important work there is; without farmers, the human race would perish. Because it calls for an all-around development requiring both physical labor and thought; I believe this is necessary for complete happiness. Because I do not tire of working as there is always a variety of things to be done; on the farm I have lots of time off from work to study and ponder over the deeper things of life.

Because, being raised on the farm, I am better qualified for the work of a farmer than for any other. Because work on the farm brings me in close touch with nature. I think this is one of the strongest points in the farmer's favor, from the standpoint of occupation.

To work with living things, to see them grow and to help them develop into as nearly perfect creatures as possible, is something that no other worker gets to do. It is thru contact and contemplation of nature that largely gave our greatest men their characters and made them so understanding of human nature.—A Farm Lover.

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SUGGESTED BY THE WEATHER

By ROY FREELAND

IT IS indeed an ill wind that blows nobody good, and the same may be true of dry weather which robbed many Kansas farmers of a full 1940 wheat stand. For several years, we mortals have been telling one another, ever so gently, that a system of feed crops and livestock is the best bet for every part of Kansas.

Now "Old Man Weather" is telling us the same thing and he's saying it in a voice that is easily understood. So while there is not much that's good about a reduced wheat prospect in Central and Western Kansas, it appears that we can't help but fall into some good habits while working ourselves out of the predicament.

For honest-to-goodness facts on what can be done with land where wheat failed, no one is better qualified to comment than R. I. Throckmorton, head of the agronomy department at Kansas State College. Briefly, here is what he has to say about it. In Eastern Kansas such land is ideal for flax. It may also be used for oats, sorghums, soybeans, or corn. Some land could be fallowed during summer in preparation for seeding of alfalfa or grass next fall. Much of it could be profitably used for Sweet clover.

But in Central and Western Kansas, where most of the abandoned wheat acreage is found, choice of substitute crops is not so wide. Those mentioned include oats or spring barley, sorghums and, for Central Kansas, Sweet clover. Of the wheat land that was cropped last year, many acres can well be turned to summer fallow. Where soil blowing is a threat, this is a good time to try some strip-cropping, with alternate strips of fallow and sorghums on the abandoned wheat acreage.

Knowing these likely choices, still doesn't give us license to merely point a finger and choose as a boy would decide between 2 kinds of candy at a glass counter. If barley, oats, or Sweet clover are to be planted, considerable moisture needs to be in the soil right now. Land that has subsoil moisture to a depth of 18 or 20 inches should be amply supplied if the surface soil is moist enough to insure germination and to give the plant a good start.

WHERE soil is not supplied with moisture in this manner these 3 crops had better be scratched off the list, as chances of satisfactory yields are rather poor. In reality, that's about the same as limiting barley, oats, and Sweet clover to soils that were fallowed in 1939, with possible exceptions in the case of stubble fields that caught heavy amounts of snow.

Spring barley varieties recommended for Kansas are Flynn, Vaughn, Club Mariot, Stavropol, Coast, Trebi, and Odessa. Seed is not plentiful and much will undoubtedly come from out of the state. All coming in is required by law to be labeled, giving variety and other information.

Summer fallowing, in general, will be most valuable on heavy soils that were cropped last year. Fallowing 2 years in succession tends to pulverize the soil and encourage blowing. Sorghums, of course, are adapted to the whole area, and land prepared for wheat, stands a good chance of being in good condition for sorghum crops. They can take a world of punishment, but they respond to a good supply of subsoil moisture and for this reason are well suited to land that was fallowed last season.

Summing it all up, we find that "Old Man Weather" has rather definitely set the stage for feed crops and for increased use of some sound safety practices. Growing more Sweet clover in Central Kansas, for instance, offers a chance to build up soil and provide excellent pasture at the same time. Walter Pierce, of Reno county, uses Sweet clover regularly as a profitable summer pasture for fattening steers.

Farmers in the "wheat country" are already pretty well sold on summer fallowing, but having some extra acreage for that use this summer may revive the faith of a few backsliders. One of the most ardent believers in this practice is A. R. Payne, of Cheyenne county, and he has reason to be a believer. Last season Mr. Payne harvested his thirty-seventh consecutive wheat crop from summer fallow land and in all those crops, dating back to 1903, he has never had a wheat failure caused by lack of moisture.

Because of the wheat situation, you may have too much land suited for fallow, or too much suited to feed crops. If this is so and you are in an area where soil blowing is a threat, why not divide the acreage, having alternate strips of fallow and feed crops?

FARMERS in Greeley county will tell you this system is not to be laughed at. In that county the whole countryside is striped as a barber pole, and practically every operator farms with strips of sorghums and strips of fallow. Last year Jess Taylor had more than 3,000 acres under this system, and Harry Ridlen used strip-cropping on his entire unit of 1,600 acres of cultivated land. L. E. Trued and T. W. Howland each used the practice on about 1,200 acres. Most of their strip-cropping follows the contour and their strips average about 12 rods wide.

Undoubtedly one of the most popular uses for abandoned wheat acreage will be found in the production of sorghums. To this, hundreds of Kansans say, "Amen." After all, most of the sorghum acreage in Kansas last year produced at least a little forage, and this was true in areas where wheat was a complete failure.

This statement is not authorized by any economic authority, but it's difficult to visualize ever having an overproduction of sorghums. If more is produced than can be fed this year, let it serve as a feed reserve to keep the wolf from the lot gate in future years.

Everett Copeland, of Kiowa county, is one of many who practices this on his farm by stacking extra feed. He has kept Atlas and Sumac in stacks for 3 years and longer with little spoilage. At the John L. Lewis and Sons Hereford Ranch, in Pawnee county, it is a regular practice to stack Atlas sorgho so that it may be kept for times of feed shortage during years that follow.

A still better way of preserving this feed is to store it in trench silos. Such silos cost nothing but labor, unless the walls are lined, and they have been known to keep feed in perfect condition for periods of 11 years and even longer. On their ranch in Finney county, L. L. Jones and Son have a silo of this type that holds 1,000 tons of feed. A still larger one, owned by Cal and Dean Floyd, in Chautauqua county, resembles a huge canyon and holds about 1,250 tons. This type of structure, whether

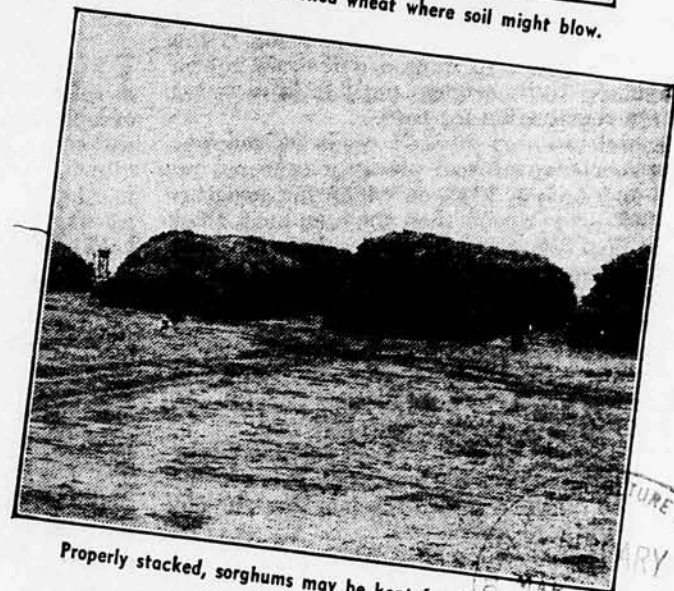
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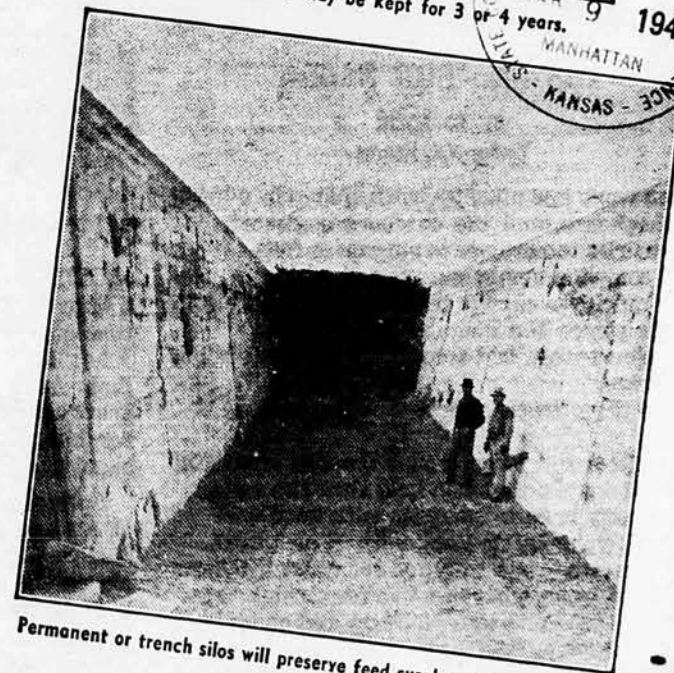
Sorghums are adapted to the entire state. This is Club Kafir.



Strip-cropping is best for abandoned wheat where soil might blow.



Properly stacked, sorghums may be kept for 3 or 4 years.



Permanent or trench silos will preserve feed surpluses for many years.



Passing COMMENT

I RENTED a farm without a written contract. I sowed wheat and barley and alfalfa and planted corn and feed crops in the spring of 1939. I have rented this place for another year. Part of the ground is in wheat and barley and alfalfa and I want to plant the rest of it to feed crops. Would I be able to hold the alfalfa and feed crops until the crop season is over? The owner wants possession of everything August 1.—F. L. R.

If you had the consent of the owner of this land from whom you rented it to put in crops which do not mature until after the first day of August, you would have a right when the crops did mature to harvest them, but you would not have the right of possession beyond the first day of August if the proper notice was given to you to vacate.

But on the general ground that the man who sows has a right to reap you would have a right to harvest the crops altho the corn, let us say, which was planted with the consent of the landlord, is not ready to harvest, as it would not be on August 1.

Can He Collect?

I HOLD a mortgage on a farm and mortgage note, with coupons attached. It was a small loan, \$500, and I did not record it. I have lost these papers or at any rate I can't find them, and the first payment is due. The party refuses to pay without getting the coupon. What action can I take, and are mortgage notes outlawed in 5 years? I have the cancelled check I gave him.—K. C. F.

K. C. F does not say whether this farm is located in Kansas or in some other state. If the land mortgaged is in Kansas, suit could not be brought on the mortgage until it is recorded and the registration fee paid.

General statutes 79-3107 reads as follows: "Any mortgage of real property executed on or after March 1, 1925, on which the registration fee— $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent—has not been paid, shall not be filed for record by any register of deeds and such mortgage shall not be received in evidence in any suit, action or proceeding, and no judgment, decree or order for the enforcement thereof shall be rendered, made or entered in or by any court in this state. The validity of this statute was upheld by our Supreme Court in the case of Ditzen vs. Given 139 Kansas 506.

This seems to leave K. C. F. in position of not being able to enforce his mortgage. It is evident that if he failed to record the mortgage he did not pay the registration fee.

About the only thing he can do is to forget his

The Sun Still Smiles

BY ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

When work has piled up, with things in a muss
In the house, and the outdoors neglected,
Our spirits too draggy to sing or to fuss
And company comes unexpected—
How quickly a change the new faces will bring,
Again comes the laughter and chatter,
The clouds that had threatened have all taken
wing,
Not a thing in the world was the matter!

This old world is good and the sun rises still
With the smile that has held thru the ages,
A new day is born, carry on with good will
And fill your Life's Book with clean pages.
Not tomorrow, but now, and today is still yours
With the peace where we live for our labors,
A winner the one who plods on and endures,
While praying, "All soon shall be neighbors."

By T. A. McNeal

mortgage and sue on the debt. Mortgage notes, if not paid when due, and if no subsequent payments are made on the mortgage note for 5 years.

Who Owns Hedge?

A SURVEY made December 26, 1936, has been recorded at the court house and the fence viewers have divided the fence and some of the fence has been made. The survey showed that my neighbor was on my land several feet—11 feet at one end and 6 at the other. There is a big hedge on the old line with lots of good posts and wood in it. To whom does it belong, to me or my neighbor? I allowed him to cut enough posts to build his fence but he is cutting it all and leaving me the stumps to pull. What is the penalty for moving a stone set by the surveyor?—Subscriber.

If this hedge was planted on your land, it belongs to you. If a hedge is a legal fence in your county and this hedge has been used as a fence, you could not, in my opinion, remove it without either putting some other fence along the division line or getting the consent of your neighbor to the abandonment of the hedge as a fence.

Rights of Wife

I MARRIED a farmer. I helped finance and raise crops and young stock. He owed a note of long standing. No name but his is on the note and no mortgage or security. The next July they attached everything and judgment was rendered in August. During that time he sold a load of wheat. They tied up the check. Can I, his wife, hold half the crop and stock?—G. P. J.

Exempt property cannot be sold without the consent of the husband and wife, and exempt property cannot be levied upon to pay an ordinary debt. The only way in which exempt property can be levied upon is in case it has been mortgaged with the consent of the husband and wife. This wheat would be in the name of the husband and the only way in which you could save it from execution would be to claim it was necessary for the support of the family for one year. Under our exemption law sufficient food growing or in store on the place to support the family for one year is exempt.

It would be necessary, to safeguard your rights and test this question as to whether this load of wheat comes under this provision, to have a lawyer. I do not apprehend you would be able to handle the case yourself.

Sons Share Estate

A AND B are brothers. B and his wife moved to California about 20 years ago and made that state their home. They had no children. A has lived nearby and assisted the parents with their farm duties. The mother died about 11 years ago. The father is past 83. A is still caring for him. Under the Kansas law will B's wife share and how?—Reader.

I presume that you are referring to the estate of A's and B's parents. If A and B's father has made no will and makes no will before his death, his children, under the Kansas law, would inherit his estate equally. But if he makes a contract with A, who is caring for him, then A should be reimbursed according to the terms of that contract out of his father's estate. Or he

can make a will providing for the distribution of the estate and giving A an extra share to pay for his care.

If B is dead, his wife would not inherit anything. He has no inheritance until the death of his father. You speak of B and his wife in past tense but do not say whether B is still alive, or dead. A should have a contract

with his father concerning the amount that he will receive out of his father's estate. If he neglects this matter he may be left without having any claim against the estate.

Verbal Lease Expires

I HAVE been renting a farm from a man 4 years with a verbal lease. He died about the first of the year. There were 3 executors appointed for his will. I have 60 acres of wheat which my landlord said not to drill. There were about 3 acres on the ground, and he had me just plow it under. One of the executors sends me notice to vacate March 1, 1940. Do I have to vacate?—T. B.

A verbal lease in any event is only good for one year. If that year expired on March 1 and notice is given to vacate at least 30 days prior to that time, you will have to vacate.

The fact that you did this plowing at the request of the landlord would perhaps entitle you to compensation for the value of your work done but would not give you any rights of occupancy beyond March 1.

Will Insurance Be Paid?

A DECIDES to take out a life insurance policy. B is the beneficiary. Later A commits suicide. Will the insurance be paid to B the same as if it had been a natural death?—R. G.

Virtually every life insurance policy in a reliable company has what is called a suicide clause in it which provides that if the insured should commit suicide within a period say of 1 year, that would void the policy.

But if the suicide does not occur in a year the presumption is that it was not done to take advantage of the policy and the insurance would be paid just the same as if the death was from some other cause. You do not say when this policy was issued or how long it was in force before A committed suicide. Read the policy very carefully and perhaps you will find it has a provision in regard to the matter of suicide and the beneficiary would be bound by the terms of the policy. You can determine after reading the policy whether it is voided by this suicide.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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FARM MATTERS

As I See Them

I AM OPPOSING extension of the reciprocal trade agreements act, now pending before the Senate, unless it is amended to require either Senate ratification or approval by both branches of Congress before an agreement negotiated by the Secretary of State can go into effect.

I am in favor of increasing our foreign trade. I am in favor of reciprocal trade agreements as one means of increasing foreign trade. It is not necessary for someone in the State Department, or on a college faculty, to tell me that we cannot hope to buy abroad unless we also sell abroad. I also know perfectly well that our wheat growers, our cotton growers, and our corn-hog producers, must have a foreign market for their surplus production, or else make very severe cuts in their productions.

The trade agreements act, originally enacted in 1934 with a life of 3 years, extended another 3 years in 1937, empowered the President through the State Department to enter into reciprocal trade agreements. It also empowered him to raise or lower tariff duties as much as 50 per cent in his bargaining with other countries.

I voted for the act in 1934, altho with misgivings. The administration promised it would find increased foreign markets for our surplus farm products; that was my understanding.

By 1934 I was satisfied that the agreements were not having that effect. Instead, the American market for American farmers was being traded to foreign farmers in exchange for increased foreign markets for manufactured products. Instead of an increase in exports of farm products, we were getting an increase in imports of competitive farm products. I believed that was unfair to American farmers. So I opposed extension of the act in 1937.

This trend has continued, as shown by the following comparison of farm exports and imports for the last 5 years before the trade agreements plan was started, and the first 5 years under the trade agreements. The following figures come from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and cover fiscal years ending June 30, in each case:

Imports Competitive Farm Products

Before	Since
1930 \$889,122,000	1935 \$497,892,000
1931 512,020,000	1936 641,622,000
1932 374,890,000	1937 866,775,000
1933 282,428,000	1938 588,316,000
1934 418,515,000	1939 486,140,000
Average \$495,395,000	Average \$616,149,000

Average annual excess of competitive imports under trade agreements over preceding period, \$120,754,000, or 25 per cent.

Imports Non-competitive Farm Products

Before	Since
1930 ... \$1,010,399,000	1935 \$435,882,000
1931 649,572,000	1936 499,569,000
1932 ... 459,000,000	1937 669,920,000
1933 331,309,000	1938 566,820,000
1934 ... 420,437,000	1939 486,140,000
Average \$574,143,000	Average \$536,933,000

Non-competitive farm imports averaged \$37,210,000 less under trade agreements, or 7 per cent.

Exports Farm Products

Before	Since
1930 ... \$1,495,823,000	1935 \$668,713,000
1931 ... 1,038,018,000	1936 766,303,000
1932 ... 752,132,000	1937 732,474,000
1933 ... 589,650,000	1938 890,771,000
1934 ... 787,343,000	1939 682,962,000
Average \$932,593,000	Average \$784,244,000

Farm exports averaged \$184,349,000 less under trade agreements.

All world trade was much less during the 5 years of the trade agreements. This lower level is reflected in lower farm exports, lower imports of non-competitive farm products. But the significance of these figures is in the fact that while exports decreased, and imports of non-competitive farm products decreased, the imports of competitive farm products increased.

I cannot see how the income of the Kansas farmer is helped by increasing imports of commodities produced by foreign farmers at the same time that our own exports to foreign lands are being reduced.

Also, very frankly, such farm exports as we have had in the last 5 years have been brought about more by government subsidies on wheat and cotton, and by the purchase of 8 or 9 billion dollars of foreign gold in the last 5 years

by the United States government. These have helped exports; if the trade agreements have had any effect on foreign trade in agricultural products, they have increased imports of farm products that are produced by our own farmers.

We Do Make Headway

I BELIEVE we are making progress if we look beneath the surface. While farm prices for chickens and eggs in mid-January averaged the lowest for that month in 6 years, we discovered that egg production to the farm flock on January 1, was 9 per cent higher than the year before, and 40 per cent above the 1929-38 average. That is a distinct gain backed by better chicks coming out of the hatcheries, and better feeding and management of farm flocks.

From one end of the country to the other, farmers are joining in campaigns to promote increased sales of farm products. Just now many organizations are being set up by hog growers to increase the sales of pork and lard; beef men have been leaders in advertising their products for years. It looks like wise business to me for producers to take a more active part in boosting sales of their products to consumers.

Out of the country-wide organization set up for the World's Poultry Congress and Exposition, held at Cleveland last year, has come a permanent Planning Committee for the poultry and egg industry, which will concentrate on consumer education. This should help.

In Kansas I find that more farmers are fitting their poultry flocks and dairy herds and cropping systems to the size of their farms better than ever, and in western counties there is a definite trend toward more diversified farming, where already there are such good leads as 22 per cent of our rural population, 46 per cent of our pasture land, 22 per cent of our milk cows, 24 per cent of other cattle, 17 per cent of our sheep, 11 per cent of our hogs, and 17 per cent of our chickens. This proves that Western Kansas is making great progress away from one-crop farming.

Knowing that land will wear out, we have set about to conserve our soil, the soil's fertility, and the moisture that falls. Added to that is more extensive use of irrigation, and wiser use of power farm equipment which has grown in importance. Agriculture is making progress.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

From a MARKETING Viewpoint

By George Montgomery, Grain; Franklin L. Parsons, Dairy, Fruits and Vegetables; R. J. Eggert, Livestock; C. Peairs Wilson, Poultry.

(Probable changes in feed and carrying costs have been considered in forming conclusions.)

I want to buy some calves to grass this summer and to feed in the fall. When would you advise buying and what weight and quality?—J. A. B., Atchison Co.

The immediate purchase of choice-quality, 400 to 500-pound heifer calves looks best from a price standpoint if you plan to full-feed these calves during the late summer and fall months. Prices of this grade of calves are no higher than last year and if feed crops are normal, prices of good-grade fat cattle next fall probably will be moderately above current levels. Steer

numbers on farms were only 2 per cent larger this year than last and it is probable that a relatively large proportion of the cattle on feed will be marketed during the first 6 months of 1940.

What is your view as to the trend of butterfat prices during 1940?—J. L. P., Sedgwick Co.

Butterfat prices during the first half of 1940 probably will average 2 to 4 cents higher than they were last year. Prices already have made a sharp seasonal break and now are from 2 to 3 cents above last year's level. Unusually low cold-storage supplies of butter, a high level of consumption of dairy products, and relatively high consumer purchasing power are factors tending to keep prices higher than they were last year. Prices the latter part of the year will depend on demand conditions, but favorable prices are expected.

I did not sell all of my wheat in December. When should I sell the rest?—L. J., McPherson Co.

Wheat prices probably will reach a new high during the next 2 months, but the market probably will be irregular. If you expect to sell during March or April, it probably will be best to sell whenever the price reaches the level of the top December price, which would be about 7 cents higher than the price on the first of March.

I have some pigs that were farrowed just recently. Should I sell them during March as stocker pigs or keep on feeding them?—J. E. B., Allen Co.

If the price of corn or its equivalent in your territory is less than 60 cents a bushel, you may expect to receive near average returns by having these pigs ready for market during late July, August, or early September. Higher

prices are expected by that time as a result of stronger consumer incomes, a seasonal decrease in marketings, and some further expansion of our export trade in pork and lard.

Trend of the Markets

Please remember that prices given here are Kansas City tops for best quality offered:

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$10.00	\$10.50	\$11.50
Hogs	5.35	5.35	7.90
Lambs	9.65	9.00	8.95
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs. ....	.14	.12	.15
Eggs, Firsts .....	.15½	.24	.15½
Butterfat, No. 1. ....	.26	.28	.22
Wheat, No. 2, Hard.	1.01½	.99	.73½
Corn, No. 2, Yellow. ....	.59½	.59	.47½
Oats, No. 2, White. ....	.42½	.41½	.30½
Barley, No. 2. ....	.55	.55	.41
Alfalfa, No. 1.	18.00	18.00	15.00
Prairie, No. 1.	8.50	8.50	8.50

Machinery Gets Going-Over

Twelve machinery meetings, held in Western Kansas counties this winter, attracted 1,932 farmers and other interested persons. These meetings were arranged by John M. Ferguson, extension farm machinery specialist, in co-operation with local machinery and equipment dealers.

As explained by Mr. Ferguson, pur-

pose of the meetings was to bring about a closer co-operation between various groups interested in, and vitally affected by, soil and water conservation problems now prevalent in Central and Western Kansas. Information was obtained on the selection, care, and cost of operation of farm machinery, and on the subjects of tractor fuels and lubricants. The subjects of rubber tires for farm equipment, and

accident prevention were covered at the meetings.

Counties in which meetings were held include the following: Seward, Stevens, Morton, Stanton, Haskell, Meade, Ford, Gray, Wallace, Cheyenne, Sherman, and Logan. Mr. Ferguson is well pleased with attendance and interest shown in these meetings, especially considering that they were held during extremely severe weather.

Future Farmer Boys Recondition a Home

MEMBERS of the Manhattan Chapter of Future Farmers of America reconditioned a home, which housed a colored family of father, mother, and 5 children, as one of their community service projects for the year.

Owner of the home co-operated to the extent of furnishing the materials. The chapter provided the necessary labor to make the repairs. Harold L. Kugler, adviser of the chapter, and W. E. Sheffer, superintendent of schools, supervised the project.

Some 30 window glasses were glazed, nine broken window panes were replaced, a kitchen door was rehung and weather-stripped, a window frame and window was installed in a bedroom, several openings about window casings were closed, 2 window sashes were removed and parts replaced, and a number of other minor repairs were made. As a result of some 12 hours of class-time spent by the F. F. A. members, a family of 7 people, including the 5 children, were better sheltered from the winter's cold.

"The actual experience gained by those participating in this project should prove worthwhile," says Mr. Kugler. "Several of the members have since glazed and puttied windows in their own homes. There certainly is little doubt but what all those participating in this project have a more intelligent appreciation of the homes which are so often found on the other side of the tracks."

—KF—

For Better Poultry

Representatives of poultry breeders, hatcheries and packers organized the Kansas Poultry Improvement Council in Topeka recently. Officers elected included: President, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture; vice-president, D. D. Colglazier, Hutchinson; vice-president, G. L. Warner, Wichita; secretary, Loyal F. Payne, Manhattan; and treasurer, A. D. Jellison, Junction City. Purpose of the organization, an aftermath of the World's Poultry Congress, is to encourage better poultry and egg production and marketing among the producers thruout Kansas.

—KF—

Dubach Heads Apple Growers

V. M. Dubach, of Wathena, was elected president of the Missouri River Apple Growers at their annual meeting in St. Joseph, Mo., recently. Earl Nolt, of Savannah, Mo., is the new vice-president, and Joe Letts, St. Joseph, was re-elected secretary-treasurer. A. L. O'Connor, St. Joseph, was re-elected to the executive committee. New members of the executive committee are G. W. Hunt, St. Joseph, and George T. Groh, Wathena. Hold-over members are Ezra Shields, Wathena, and Jerry Brinton, De Kalb, Mo.

Look Out Fish!

Fish will be biting any day now, and every fisherman will welcome the news that the 1940 edition of "Fishing, What Tackle and When," is ready. This handsome book contains 52 illustrations in actual color of game fish, up-to-the-minute big-fish rod and reel records, fly and bait casting instructions, definitions of rod actions, fly and bait casting reel capacity charts, and a story by Courtney Ryley Cooper. This book is the handiest thing a fisherman ever had. For your FREE copy, send a post card to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



ENJOY MORE CANNED PEACHES

A LUSCIOUS VALUE RIGHT NOW AT SAFEWAY

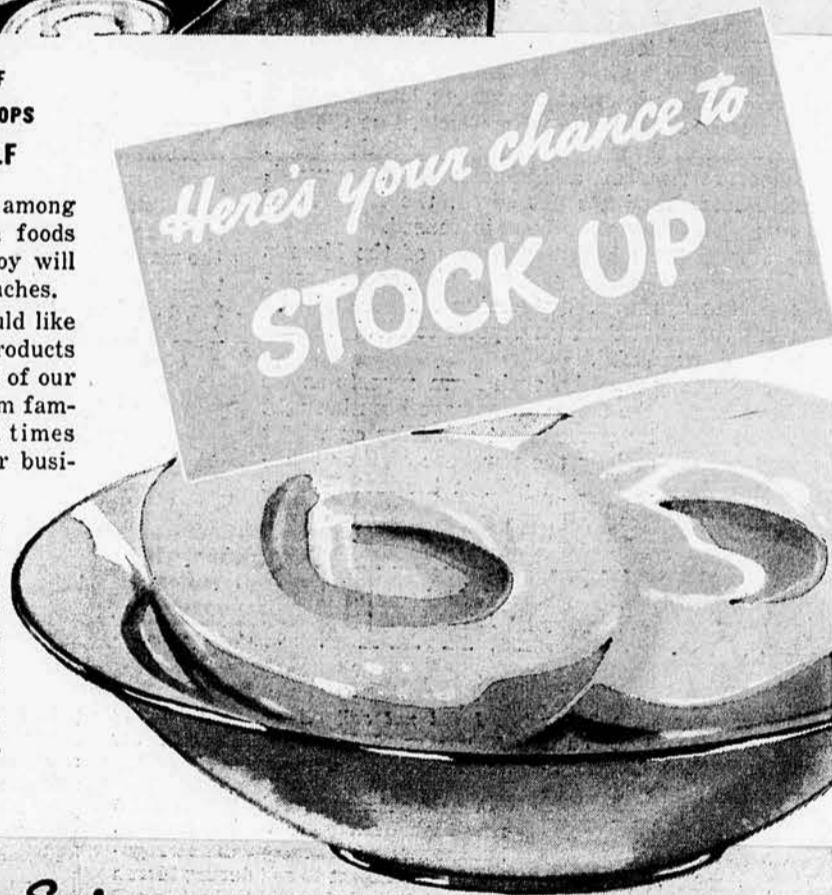
Come and get 'em, folks! New-crop clings and freestones canned at the peak of their summer goodness. Big golden halves for tempting salads, breakfast fruit, and easily digested desserts... sliced for pies and short-cakes. Lay in your supply at Safeway's attractive prices right now.

BY ENJOYING MORE OF THE OTHER FELLOWS' CROPS YOU HELP YOURSELF

We at Safeway hope that among the delicious farm-grown foods you and your family enjoy will be lots of fine canned peaches.

We Safeway people would like to see sales of all farm products increase because one-third of our regular customers are farm families. So naturally, when times are good for farmers, our business is better, too.

This fact—that one out of every three Safeway shoppers are fellow farm people—should make farm wives stop and think next time they plan dinner. The more that farmers consume of each other's crops, the more they'll all benefit.



Statistical Sam Says:

Since 1919, the U. S. has been eating canned peaches at the average rate of 3.0 lbs. per person annually. The figure was 2.6 lbs. for 1938, when the harvested tonnage of clingstones totalled 277,000 tons, 235,000 tons going to canneries. The quantity of freestones canned is also increasing.



CANNED PEACHES ARE GOOD FOR YOU

Health tip: Serve canned peaches often for dessert. Their soft, pre-cooked fibre is easy to digest. Their high sugar content supplies the body with quick energy and aids in proper digestion of the meal

itself. Peaches contain small quantities of calcium, phosphorus and iron; and also slight amounts of vitamins A, B, and C. And canned peaches help produce an alkaline reaction in the system.

ARTISTIC FARMER

By LOLA MAE MELTON

WALTON TOLLIVER was a farmer, and a husky one, towering fully 6 feet above his freshly turned brown sod.

Tolliver, for 4 generations, had meant plain, kind, and honest tillers of the soil. To those settlers who followed Great-Grandpa Tolliver into this hill country, many years ago, that name had meant neighbor. A "love as you love yourself" kind of neighbor. To their descendants, Walton Tolliver, batching alone on the land passed down to him, meant truly as much.

"Whoa!" Then unhitching the team of bays, Walt continued to the collie close by, "Sundown, Sport. We've done a pretty good half-day's plowing, old boy. If it stays good 'plow weather' we'll not be much behind."

Surveying his accomplishment with satisfaction, he then started his team toward the barn.

Going about his chores he reflected thoughtfully on the happenings of the morning. Just as he had returned to the house with the morning's milk, the phone had rung. Mrs. Carter, his widowed neighbor down the road, was sorry to bother him when it was such fine plowing weather, but Florena, her niece visiting from the city, had to return unexpectedly. Would he please drive them to town to meet the train?

He and Florena had grown up together from the primer class. There had even been a time during high school days when he was sure he'd marry her. He had gone away to the state agricultural college, however. Then his father had died, and his mother had followed soon afterward. How confused and lonely he had been, getting the farming started alone!

In the meanwhile, Florena Carter was enrolled in an art school in the city. Everything about Florena was artistic. The soft, coppery brown curls sweeping her shoulders. Yes, even the flowing initials, "F. C.," appearing dimly to distinguish her painting, were artistic. Walt often saw them now on the cover of leading magazines. Florena was successful. She now supported her aunt, with whom she had always lived.

Walt scattered feed to his hens and began gathering eggs. His thoughts wandered on. Well, he was nearing 30 now and his youthful dreams were over. At least he had thought so until last week. It was while he had been plowing that strip by the road that he had looked up and saw her watching him, as she passed up the road to a neighbors. With coppery curls blowing gently and brown eyes glowing, she looked as little and lovely as she had always looked since the days when they pondered the mysteries of the primer. Seeing the lovely picture she made, standing framed by meadow grass and blue skies, he knew dreams had awakened that had long been laid to rest.

EVEN now, as he lighted a lamp, his cheeks burned. What had she thought of him, just a plain farmer breaking his corn ground, now that she was an artist?

"Man, but I'm hungry!" he remarked to Sport as he started a fire. "Guess I'll fry some ham, old boy."

Sport slapped the screen door with a fore paw, understandingly, as Walt returned to his reverie. She had bid him good-bye at the station with a firm, friendly handclasp saying,

"Walt, if you're up to the city in June, there will be an exhibition at the Hall. I plan to enter a painting and even hope to win something."

He would like to go, all right, but an art exhibition seemed a little out of his line, being a farmer. He admitted his efficiency at farming; some even called him prosperous. His farm was in good condition. With hard labor, it netted him all he cared for. He drove a modern car, while his buildings and equipment were far from old-fashioned. But what was artistic in that? Those were just the comforting essentials of life.

Sitting on his front step, Sport stretched at his feet, Walt gazed thru the velvety darkness at the star-sprinkled sky. He sighed deeply, making a final decision. Yes, he'd stay away from art exhibitions and such. His and Florena's

paths were too far separated now. . . . Some time, he supposed, she'd marry Larry, his cousin and only relative. Larry, with a florist shop in the city, saw Florena often. A florist shop was more artistic than an old hillside farm.

It was a sultry evening. Walt, seated on the steps, decided there would be rain before morning.

"Fine on the corn," he informed Sport, the corn being tall now.

There was a splutter down the road. Standing up he saw Larry in a dilapidated old car making his way to the gate.

The following morning found Larry making ready to leave. The object of his visit had been accomplished. His florist business in the city had failed, but he had the opportunity of buying an interest in a shop in a western town. Lacking the capital, he had succeeded in borrowing it from his cousin, Walt.

"I asked Florena to marry me," remarked Larry while shaving, "but she turned me down. I figured we could have made a go of it, her painting and all, until I got on my feet again." He sighed and continued, "I was surprised, but I guess any man gets turned down once."

At that moment Walt hated him more than he thought he could hate, but at the same time there came an overwhelming sense of exaltation.

First Story

Author Lola Mae Melton, who wrote this clever little farm story, has been writing since she was 13, but this is her first published story. She has been married 2 years. Her greatest accomplishment for last year, she says, was her garden from which she canned 200 quarts. Her greatest pleasure is reading. "If the bugs have raided the cucumbers, eggs sell for almost nothing, and a jar bursts in filling, then a few minutes living with the characters of fiction reduces the mountain to a molehill," she says.



The pink roses were blooming in Walt's yard. Florena loved pink roses. Now Walt's constant thoughts were of Florena. Today, there would be many paintings exhibited in the big hall.

With face half shaved, Walt confronted his own square jaw in the mirror, realizing for the first time what he was doing.

Oh well, he needed [Continued on Page 26]

"Well?" a voice said at Walton's elbow.



One Lesson Is Enough

One of the most useful articles of equipment on the farm is electric wire fence, according to H. L. Klick and his sons, Henry and Harvey, of Woodson county.

For the last 2 years the Klicks have used this type of fencing for just about everything from keeping hounds out of the yard to corralling cattle and horses. It is appreciated most of all when a temporary fence is to be constructed in a hurry, they say. As only one wire is used, and posts are needed only about every 50 or 60 feet, a whole field can be fenced in a very short time.

The Klicks have used electric wire fencing regularly for pasturing wheat

in the fall and winter. Last fall when they were eager to have a stalk field, they husked part of a field of corn, stretched a wire across, then turned the cattle and horses in to eat while they finished husking on the other part of the field. The single wire is stretched less than 2 feet from the ground, and they say one lesson is all that's needed to cure animals from trying to push thru or crawl under fences.

A young colt belonging to the Klicks became a serious problem because he tore down wires and boards in every kind of pasture or lot fence which confronted him. The solution was found in one strand of electric wire fence stretched around an open space in the yard. The colt was entirely cured of his fence breaking habits.



CLEAN SPARK PLUGS start quicker, and stop power loss

Engine speeds, compressions, and temperatures are higher these days. Engineers have made these changes to give you better performance and more power. Refiners have kept in step with higher octane fuels. As a result, spark plugs take far heavier punishment. They need cleaning and regapping much more often.

Get your plugs cleaned regularly, and you'll save gas and get more power. If you keep a spare set of plugs handy, you can take the dirty plugs to town for cleaning and regapping without tying up any equipment.



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"Leap year gal,
Fish for man,
Hook 'im now,
Or when she can."



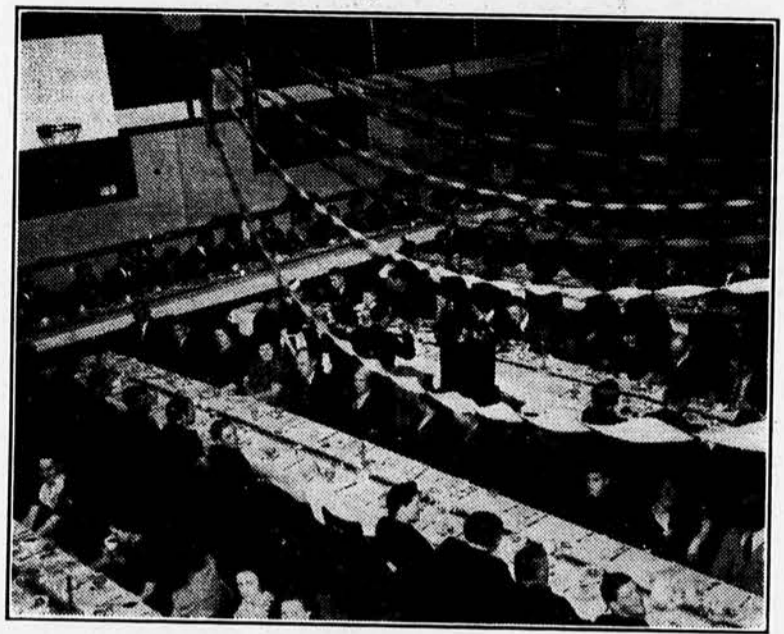
Confucius say be on your toes
As lady is out after beaus.
Young man has no chance
To flee from romance

Even Confucius seems a bit puzzled about the lady who takes advantage of Leap Year, so here is your opportunity to help this wise old Chinese philosopher by adding a last line to his limerick and at the same time you may win a cash prize for yourself. Think of a good last line for this limerick. Then mail it to us on a 1c post card or in a letter. If your line is judged the best, we will pay you \$50.00 in cash. Second Prize will be \$25.00; Third Prize, \$15.00; and 20 additional prizes of \$2.50 each. In case of ties, duplicate prizes will be awarded. Be sure that your last line ends with a word rhyming with "toes" and "beaus." Some of the rhyming words you may use are "goes," "blows," "froze," "chose," etc.

26-piece Silver Set for Promptness

Send your line for the Leap Year Limerick today for we are going to give, just for promptness, a 26-piece silverware set to First Prize Winner in addition to \$50.00 in cash. Only one line will be accepted from an individual. This offer is open to anyone living in the United States who has not won a cash prize from us since January, 1936. Your limerick line must be mailed on or before April 30, 1940. Mail your line to: Leap Year Limerick, 52 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

F. F. A. Boys Honor Parents



More than 200 Future Farmers, parents, and guests attended the F. F. A. Parent-Son Banquet at the Atchison Community High School in Effingham last week. Representing one of the largest and most active vocational agriculture departments in the state, this Effingham chapter is one of 160 Kansas organizations of Future Farmers of America.



Action at the speakers' table during the Effingham Future Farmers' Banquet. Earl H. Johnson, instructor and adviser, confers with Eldon Reichart, president and toastmaster. Sampling the coffee is Eldon's father, Melvin Reichart. Banquets like this one are being held by chapters thruout the state this spring.



Officers of the Effingham Future Farmers chapter "group up" for a picture. Left to right they are: Eldon Cusic, Walter Page, Junior Armstrong, Dale Gechter, Jerry Figgs, Eldon Reichart, Bill Armstrong, and Earl Johnson, adviser. Banquets represent only one of the many activities sponsored by these boys and their leader.



President Eldon Reichart pins the badge of honorary membership on D. L. Signor, center, and John Armstrong. Membership in the Future Farmers of America chapters in Kansas includes some 5,500 high school students who are obtaining sound, practical farm training in vocational agriculture classes. Honorary membership is given to prominent friends of the chapter.

TAILOR-MADE APPLES

By JAMES SENIER BRAZELTON

SINCE our disastrous experience last fall, when from 60 to 75 per cent of the Jonathan and Delicious crop fell to the ground in a few days of hot wind, apple growers in the Middle West are asking the question, "Why must we grow apples that let loose prematurely?" Up to now, the answer to that question has been that there are no varieties ripening as early as these do that can equal them in quality and flavor.

But that answer no longer holds, since almost simultaneous with the demand come 2 new varieties from Iowa that boast this very characteristic. These are Edgewood and Secor, both Jonathan type apples and rating as good as the Jonathan in quality, but their outstanding feature is the way the fruit hangs on regardless of hot winds and dry spells.

Iowa has recently contributed another new, red apple called Joan, a heavy producer, and outstanding because of the ability of its branches to carry heavy loads without breaking.

First, we have a demand for a fruit of certain type, a need for an apple, a pear or peach having a certain characteristic. And first thing we know, the plant breeders announce that such a fruit has been developed, and soon all the nurseries are propagating it.

For a long time apple growers have been wanting a late-blooming variety, one that will bloom late enough to escape late spring frosts. The Fruit Experiment Station at Mountain Grove, Mo., after years of painstaking crossing and discarding, has just announced an apple that fulfills grower's wishes in this regard.

The "Grove," as this new apple is called, is an Ingram-Delicious cross and in addition to being a late bloomer is also a prolific producer. Another commendable characteristic is that it colors fully 30 days before ripening.

To meet the demand for a late ripening variety, the Missouri station has introduced another new apple called the Whetstone. Trees of this variety, which have been growing on the station grounds for more than 15 years, bear abundantly and the fruit is large and uniform, much like Delicious in shape. Nurserymen handling Whetstone stock report a brisk demand.

Apple men are clamoring now for an apple that would be pest resisting. Many of the ideals producers have long had in mind, have already been realized in a number of the newer apples recently introduced. These new varieties come from various parts of the country, reflecting the fact that experiment stations, nurserymen and individual plant breeders everywhere

are alert to the needs of present times.

Probably no other apple growing section in the world has propagated as many different varieties as have the orchardists in Benton and Washington counties in Arkansas. Out of this region has come now a new apple called the Ada Red that is rapidly gaining fame because it never fails to produce a crop. It always commands the highest prices on the market; its big, red face compels attention; its aroma is delicate and its flavor unsurpassed.

Beacon is the name of a new apple developed at the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. It is declared to be a real find because of its high red color, its earliness, uniform size and good quality. It matures a week or 10 days ahead of Duchess. The Lodi is another new, outstanding, early apple. It originated at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station and seems destined to take the place of Yellow Transparent, from which variety it gets its yellow color.

Another promising variety being tested at the Oklahoma A & M Col-

lege Experiment Station is the DeLuxe. This apple is ready for market early in June and thus escapes the hot winds of July and August.

The Experiment Station at Hood River, Ore., has recently introduced a new apple called the Early McIntosh. It is a cross between the McIntosh and Transparent. It is of medium size and uniform in shape and has the predominating flavor of McIntosh.

Out of Ohio come 5 new, promising varieties after years of breeding and record keeping, to find a good, late-blooming commercial type of high dessert quality. These are: Warder, a Rome Beauty seedling; Franklin, a seedling of McIntosh and Delicious; Kirtland, an open-pollinated seedling of Ingram; Shaw, seedling of Rolls and Mother; and Downing, a cross between Gallia Beauty and Kirtland.

Four new winter types of apples developed in the fruit breeding program at the Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., are Kendall and Macoun, McIntosh type of seedlings; and Medina and Orleans, Delicious seedlings. The latest keeping of all good apples tested at Geneva is a new variety called Webster. Milton, a new fall apple, developed at this station, is outstanding for its attractiveness and its unusual keeping quality.



NIGHT COUGHING CAN OFTEN BE PREVENTED

Your child's coughing at night—caused by throat "tickle" or irritation, mouth breathing, or a cold—can often be prevented by rubbing his throat and chest with plenty of Vicks VapoRub at bedtime. VapoRub's swift poultice-and-vapor action loosens phlegm, relieves irritation, clears air passages, tends to stop mouth breathing. This helps him relax into healing sleep.

VICKS VAPORUB



ITALIAN ACCORDIONS

HAND MADE Very best. Lowest prices. Direct from Factory Representative. Send your name and address for FREE catalog. ITALIAN ACCORDION COMPANY 323 W. Polk St., Dept. KF, Chicago, Ill.

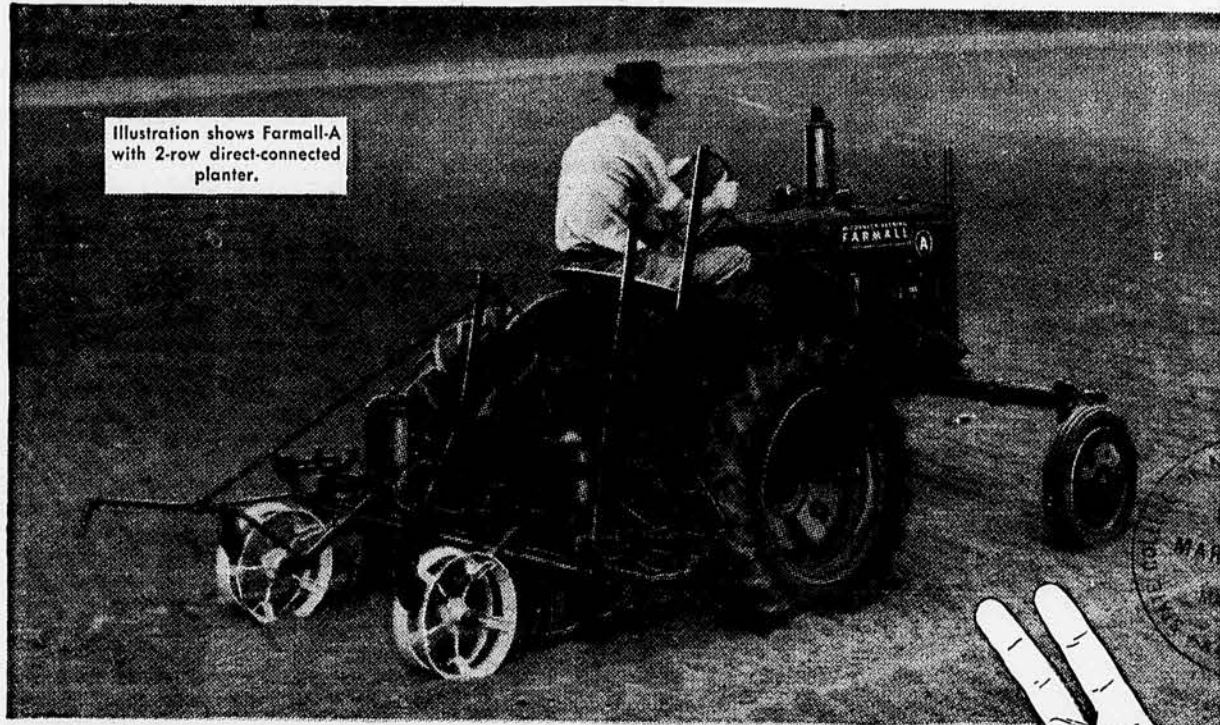


Illustration shows Farmall-A with 2-row direct-connected planter.

FARMALLS Fit Your Farm!

INSIST ON GETTING THESE EXCLUSIVE FARMALL FEATURES

NOW, genuine Farmall advantages are available to farmers with small acreages. The new Farmall-A—outstanding performer in the \$500 price class—brings you comfort and "Culti-Vision" in a compact tractor that does the work of four horses at the cost of two. Pick a Farmall-A and you'll get a winner for 1-pow, 1-row work. And, remember, there is the Farmall-B for 1-pow, 2-row work.

Check these facts for yourself. Ask the International Harvester dealer to let you drive one of these new Farmalls. Give it a whirl down the lane and back. You'll get a thrill out of its speed, zip, color, and comfort. You'll want a new Farmall, and you should. It's everything you need in a tractor. In addition to the two small "Culti-Vision" Farmalls, the line includes 2-pow Farmall-H and 3-pow Farmall-M.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

(INCORPORATED)
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois



THE McCORMICK-DEERING

"Culti-Vision"

is more than a new term in tractor language. It is the name of a brand-new idea in small tractor design. It is an exclusive feature of Farmall-A and Farmall-B. In these snappy 1-pow tractors the upholstered seat, roomy platform, and convenient controls are offset to give you a perfectly clear view of your work. You can sit in your seat and see when you drive a "Culti-Vision" tractor. No body twisting, no neck craning!

Check these facts for yourself. Ask the International Harvester dealer to let you drive one of these new Farmalls.

"Lift-All"

lifts or lowers the entire implement at the flick of a finger on the handy control. But that is not all—"Lift-All" goes 'way beyond that! You can lift or lower front beams of cultivator first. Delayed action automatically actuates rear beams when they reach point where front beams were lifted or lowered. Or you can lift either side of the implement independently of the other side. You can lift and hold implement to any desired working depth. See this great new attachment for Farmall-H and Farmall-M. Ask the International Harvester dealer for a demonstration.

Garden Specials

These leaflets will be of help to our readers in getting ready for the spring vegetable garden. For a free copy of any or all of them, please print your name and address on a post card, and address it to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Please order leaflets by number.

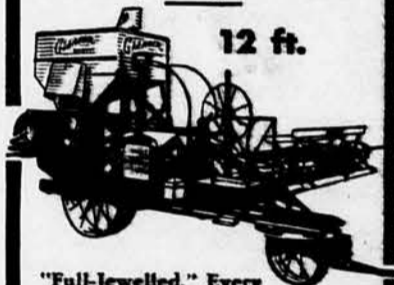
- No. 125—Production of Carrots.
- No. 127—The Culture of Table Beets.
- No. 128—Production of Spinach.
- No. 129—Production and Preparation of Horseradish.
- No. 354—Onion Culture.
- No. 999—Sweet Potato Growing.
- No. 1269—Celery Growing.
- No. 1390—Vegetable Seeds for Home and Market Garden.
- No. 1563—Cucumber Growing.
- No. 1673—The Farm Garden.

GLEANER BALDWIN COMBINES

You Want To Know Why It's the Best Buy

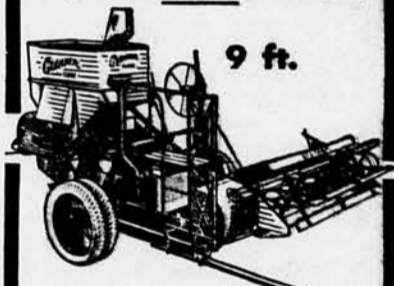
Send For Catalog
Showing 1940 Models

Briefly, here are a few of the reasons: 1. It is the original auger type combine. 2. Direct feed from auger to rasp cylinder. 3. Drop forged steel bars with wider threshing surface. Extra deep rasp and a feeding edge that is 25% more efficient. 4. Riddle Type Separator. 5. Two cleaning processes (two fans). 6. Quality materials and workmanship. 7. Ball and Roller Bearings throughout. 8. Low upkeep. Simple to operate. 9. Highest resale value. 10. Over 25,000 satisfied owners will tell you of its superior performance.



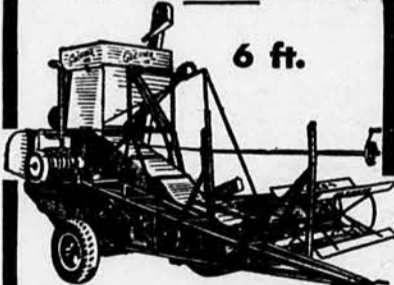
12 ft.

"Full-Jewelled." Every bearing is a ball or roller bearing. Specially equipped 32 H.P. Ford A Engine. On steel or rubber tires.



9 ft.

Exceptional capacity and performance. Same motor, thresher and separator as 12-foot. Weighs only 5,350 pounds. Rubber tires.



6 ft.

Lowest priced motor-equipped 6-foot combine on the market. On rubber tires. Light weight.

Send Coupon For Catalog!

**GLEANER
HARVESTER CORP.
INDEPENDENCE, MO.**

GLEANER HARVESTER CORPORATION,
Independence, Missouri Dept. KF2

Please send me without obligation, your new catalog illustrating and describing the 6-foot, 9-foot, and 12-foot Combines.

Name.....

Town.....

State.....

NEW MACHINERY SHINES

JUDGING from what happens at Wichita once each year, the best way to get a big crowd of Kansas farmers in one place is to show them modern farm machinery. As in past years, the annual Tractor and Power Farm Equipment Show held at Wichita, February 20 to 23, attracted throngs of Kansas farmers from far and near.

They weren't there just to see the crowd. The way they inspected tractors and implements proved they were there to learn what new machines have been devised and to see what improvements have been added to the old ones. There was little room for disappointment, because new machines and new gadgets peeked out from every corner and crevice. It was that way thruout exhibits in the spacious Forum Building, and it was the same way up and down the several blocks of "Tractor Row."

Possibly the most noticeable thing about this 1940 exhibition was general evidence that machinery companies are giving still further attention to the smaller tractors and smaller equipment to go with them. As their midget tractors dodged hither and thither, representatives of these companies explained that this new, small-size equipment makes it possible for those with only a few acres to afford the luxuries of power farming.

Several leading companies made their first showing of small-size combines, ranging from a 40-inch cut on up. They displayed cultivators, mowers, and every other conceivable form of farm implement to fit any size or type of farm.

Another dominant feature, in evidence at practically every exhibit, was the fact that more thought is being given to the matter of comfort and convenience. This was aptly explained by one salesman who said, "It's not because farmers are lazier than they used to be; it's just that they are smart enough to use their heads and save their backs when that system will do the job just as well."

As he spoke, farmers and their sons were experimenting with power-lift devices, new control apparatus, comfort cabs, cushioned seats, and all the other gadgets that blot drudgery from a farmer's routine. Resplendent with color and polished until you could see your image at 20 paces, the streamlined specimens of 1940 farm machinery were practically all on rubber, regardless of size, weight or shape.

It wouldn't be a real show without some implements that none of us ever saw before. One that caused everyone to stop, look, and exclaim, especially farmers from Central and Western Kansas, was the "Four in one" machine. On display for the first time, this new implement can be used for furrow seeding, damming, row crop planting and cultivation, and general field tillage. It made some of us wonder how soon to expect a combination milking machine and ensilage cutter.

Which brings to mind the fact that companies exhibiting ensilage cutters had some newsy bits of information. They are having a big run of business and they were selling machines right

and left at the Wichita show. Two factors, they say, are responsible for all this. Probably the biggest factor is a clamor for grass silage. Many farmers who have never fed silage in their lives are having silos constructed so they can fill them with Sudan, wheat, oats, alfalfa, rye, Sweet clover, or what have you.

Another factor is helping cause that demand for ensilage cutters. Farmers in Central and Western Kansas who did not obtain a stand of wheat will resort to feed crops. Thousands of tons of these feed crops will go into silos of one kind or another, and some of them will be on wheat farms that have never before been the home of either feed crops, silage or livestock.

It doesn't mean that Kansans are windy, but representatives of farm wind electric plant manufacturers were astounded at the number of sales and inquiries that came their way during the 4-day show. The same kind of reports were offered by representatives of milking machines and dairy equipment, truck manufacturers, oil and gas concerns, distributors of electric equipment, and ever so many other things that were on display.

If you saw the crowd, you don't need to be told that Kansas is machine minded. If you browsed among the machinery and exhibits you know there's a million and one handy things to make us that way. And if you talked to the manufacturers and their salesmen, you know now that Kansans are important buyers of what the master minds have to offer in way of machinery and farm equipment.

—KF—

Hold Wheat at Own Risk

Kansas wheat farmers who wish to hold their wheat a little longer—whether in hope of a higher market or for seed—will do so at their own risk and at their own expense after April 30 on 1939 wheat, and after March 31 on 1938 wheat, stored on farms. Neither Senator Arthur Capper, nor Rep. Clifford Hope, of Garden City, was able to get the Commodity Credit Corporation to agree to extension of commodity loans beyond those dates, whether the wheat is under seal on the farm or in a warehouse. Carl E. Robbins, president of the Corporation, in a letter to Senator Capper, says that after the time expires, "they'll have to pay off the loan or the Commodity Credit Corporation will take title to the wheat."

—KF—

Payments for Liming

By allowing a payment of \$1.50 a ton for spreading agricultural lime to farmers complying with the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program, this program hopes to stimulate this soil-building practice in Eastern Kansas, according to E. H. Leker, executive assistant to the state committee. In 1938, payments were made for spreading 17,148 tons. Figures for 1939 are not available. Lime is now being used as far west as Butler county. Last year this county used fifty 40-ton cars.



"It's a fair trade! I just said I could show you more chicken dressing than you could eat!"

Livestock and FENCES Build Fertility



... says VICTOR BREWER
New Augusta, Indiana

"There are nearly 10 miles of RED BRAND woven wire fence on this 230 acres", he declares. With the help of those good fences around all fields, a 4-year rotation plan is followed, putting livestock and clover pasture over every field regularly. "This plan is steadily building up the fertility of the whole farm", says Mr. Brewer.

You, too, can farm better with GOOD FENCES. Build some this Spring. Time-tested RED BRAND fence will give you more years of service for your money. It's "Galvanealed," copper-bearing steel—ruggedly built, tough and durable.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.
2158 Industrial St.
Peoria, Illinois



TOP WIRE PAINTED RED
RED BRAND
FENCE RED TOP STEEL POSTS

BIG PRICE REDUCTION

ANCHOR Encephalomyelitis Western Type "Chick" Vaccine For Prevention Of Sleeping Sickness In Horses And Mules Now Eighty Cents For One Complete Treatment of Two 10 c.c. Dose Bottles.

We are now producing this product on a heavy basis and will have plenty available for April vaccination.

Send for new circular, "Prevention of Sleeping Sickness In Horses And Mules."

How To Order: If your local drug store does not handle ANCHOR products write, 'phone or wire:

Anchor Serum Company
So. St. Joseph, Mo.

The World's Largest Anti-Hog Cholera Serum And Animal Vaccine Plant
W. J. Kennedy, Vice-Pres. & Sales Mgr.

A \$100 HANDFUL

Yet Costs Only
50c

NITRAGIN INOCULATION

A fifty cent can of NITRAGIN frequently brings extra profits of \$100 or more from extra yields and extra quality in the crop. NITRAGIN inoculation increases yields, makes richer feed and builds up the soil. It is the oldest, most widely known inoculant... used by farmers for 40 years. Seed dealers sell it.

FREE New Book!!
Tells of opportunities with alfalfa, clover, soy beans and other legumes—for cash, feed and soil building crops.

THE NITRAGIN COMPANY
3710 N. Booth St. Milwaukee, Wis.

THE OLDEST, MOST WIDELY USED INOCULANT FOR ALL LEGUMES

New Safety Campaign Starts

When the first year's farm safety program was completed in 1938, the official record showed a decrease in Kansas of 35 per cent in farm accident fatalities from the year before. Last year there was another 50 per cent decrease. One hundred thousand rural children co-operating made this possible. Had the nation done as well, there would have been 1,575 fewer lives lost on farms yearly.

THOUSANDS of copies of the new Farm Safety Primer now are being mailed into every county in the state as the Kansas Safety Council launches the third annual campaign to decrease accidents on the farm. If you want a free copy of this booklet just drop a card to Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Every home should have one. This campaign resulted in nearly a 50 per cent reduction in farm accident fatalities last year and a 35 per cent reduction in 1938, as compared with the annual totals of a few years ago. This success has focused national attention on the work being done in Kansas.

J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, discovering the magnitude of the farm accident problem in this state, brought the problem before the Kansas Safety Council. He obtained a committee to work upon it with the resulting campaign now in its third year.

The Farm Accident Prevention Campaign in Kansas is built around the Farm Safety Primer, an illustrated booklet prepared and adopted by the committee, which gives a graphic picture of the hazards regularly encountered by farmers and their families, together with suggestions for the necessary corrections.

The Farm Safety Primer also carries the rules for a contest which is conducted each year among young farm people. This contest is open to any boy or girl in Kansas who is enrolled in grade or high school, or who is a regularly enrolled member of a Kansas 4-H Club or of Vocational Agriculture classes. Gold watches are awarded to the winning boy and girl in the state by Senator Arthur Capper, thru Kansas Farmer Mail & Breeze. The prize-winning group in the state enjoy an all-expense trip to the American Royal and Livestock Show and Exposition in Kansas City with the Safety Council as host.

One hundred thousand new and revised copies of the Farm Safety Primer have just been printed for use in the new contest. This is the second edition. These Primers are made available to all persons interested thru Kansas Farmer Mail & Breeze. A post card requesting a free copy of the Primer addressed to this magazine, is all that is necessary. Kansas Farmer is glad to co-operate in this campaign to save lives of Kansas farm people.

-KF-

Easy Bindweed Battle

Duffy Brothers, farmers north of Michigan Valley, eradicated a 16-acre field of heavy bindweed in 2 years. They used a duckfoot machine made from an old drill frame, and did a good job, according to George W. Gerber, county agent in Osage county. They

Don't Play With Bindweed

Get your clutches on bindweed before it gets its clutches on you! Bindweed is a dangerous enemy that is not to be played with. In the words of the popular saying craze: "Con-fucius say, 'Man who plays with bindweed have more bindweed to play with.'" Kansas Farmer has an authoritative leaflet containing all the latest information on bindweed control. For your copy, send 3 cents for mailing to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

cultivated the bindweed once every 10 to 14 days the first year. Last year, the plants were weakened and such frequent cultivation was not necessary.

-KF-

Makes a Better Pig

Feed the soil, let it feed the plants, and in that way get the necessary minerals into the swine ration, says Robert Crawford, a farmer near Burlington. Crawford told his county agent, J. F. True, Jr., the following story:

"We were always having trouble with small, weak pigs, and a good many litters would have some dead pigs. We had a field of alfalfa near the barn, so we turned the sows on this alfalfa which had been limed. The pigs from these sows were all a swine raiser could ask for. They were strong, large, and healthy, and there were no dead pigs. The dry weather got the alfalfa close to the barn so we were again out of alfalfa hog pasture. The

old trouble returned despite feeding minerals and even dry alfalfa hay. We had some alfalfa north of the barn, so we fenced it in and ran the sows on that. Again the trouble disappeared, and I feel sure that it is due to the minerals and other food elements that the sows get thru the green alfalfa."

-KF-

Potato Acreage Drops

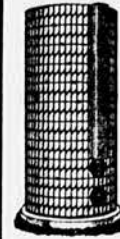
An early survey indicates growers intend to plant a smaller acreage to early Irish potatoes in Kansas this year than last year, according to a report issued co-operatively by the Agricultural Marketing Service and the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. The estimate of intended planted acreage is for 11,600 acres in 1940, compared with 12,600 acres planted in 1939. Harvesting conditions and prices received for potatoes last year were discouraging, which, combined with relatively higher prices for seed, explains in part at least the reduction.

-KF-

Grows Twice as Tall

One hundred pounds of concentrated superphosphate an acre made his Sweet clover grow twice as tall and 5 times as thick, says Steve Smith, of Cedarvale. As a result, Mr. Smith plans to use fertilizer with the Sweet clover he will seed next spring.

Tongue Lock Concrete Slave Silos



Made by a new manufacturing process which makes our silo superior. You also have our 27 years of experience to assure you of a better silo. Contract this month for a Silo for later delivery. This will give you a large discount and protect you from increase of material prices. Write to

McPherson Concrete Products Co.
McPherson, Kansas

IRRIGATION PUMPS



Western Centrifugal and Turbine Pumps for deep well, shallow well or river pumping. Write for catalog and complete information.

Western Land Roller Co., Box 16, Hastings, Nebr.

You'll find any kind, type, or variety of vegetable and berry plant you want, advertised in our Classified Department.

MORE POWER! LESS GAS!



THAT'S AN ENGINE STORY EVERY FARMER WANTS TO HEAR!

It's a story of economy that the big Olds Sixty tells—economy, plus endurance, dependability and low upkeep cost. That's because it's powered by a new 95 H. P. Econo-Master engine, an engine with such quality features as—Electro-Hardened Aluminum Pistons, Vacuum Fuel Saver and 100% Full-Pressure Lubrication. And that's why we say—before you buy, try Olds!

PRICED FOR EVERYBODY

Coupe, \$807 and up. Sedans, \$853 and up. Delivered at Lansing, Michigan. Car illustrated: "Sixty" 4-Door Touring Sedan, \$899. Prices include Safety Glass, Chrome Window Reveals, Bumpers, Spare Wheel, Tire, Tube, Dual Trumpet Horns, 2 Windshield Wipers, Vacuum Booster Pump, 2 Sun Visors. White side-wall tires, as shown—extra. Transportation based on rail rates, state and local taxes (if any), optional equipment and accessories—extra. Prices subject to change without notice. A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

BIGGER AND BETTER IN EVERYTHING!

Oldsmobile is a big, fine car all the way through! It's wider, longer, heavier, with a big, spacious Fisher body that's up-to-the-minute in styling. Its improved Rhythmic Ride chassis is bigger, offering a better ride on back road or boulevard. So, there's more room, more comfort for the entire family. See your Oldsmobile dealer—take a trial drive!

OLDSMOBILE



AMERICA'S BIGGEST MONEY'S WORTH!

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Abilene..... R & R Oldsmobile Co.	Eureka..... Knisely Motor Co.	Lawrence..... M. F. Hudson Motor Co.	Phillipsburg..... Matteson-Townsend Mtr. Co.
Agricola..... H. E. Robbins	Florence..... Vera Walton	Leavenworth..... Leavenworth Motor Co.	Pittsburg..... Berry-Wilbert Motor
Alta Vista..... John Cooper	Fort Scott..... Parks Motor Co.	Leoti..... Western Hardware & Supply Co.	Pratt..... Swinson Motor Co.
Anthony..... Swinson Motor Co.	Fredonia..... Fredonia Implement Store	Liberal..... Doll Motor Co.	Russell..... Walizer Motor Co.
Arkansas City..... Holt Motor Co.	Garden City..... Nolan Auto Co.	Lincoln..... T. A. Rhudy & Sons	Sabetha..... Ewing Tire & Accessory Co.
Ashland..... Dennis Welka	Garnett..... Fawkes & Son	Lindsborg..... Riverside Super Service	Saint John..... Johnson Sales Co.
Atchison..... Dave Condon Motor Co.	Girard..... Kashley Motor Co.	Lorraine..... Mollhagen & Son	St. Marys..... St. Marys Sinclair Station
Atwood..... Henderson Motor	Goodland..... Keppel Motor Co.	Lyndon..... Williams & Tiffany	Salina..... Davis-Child Motor Co.
Baxter Springs..... Pruitt Motor Co.	Great Bend..... Davis-Child Motor Co.	Manhattan..... Manhattan Motors Co.	Scandia..... Anderson's Garage
Beloit..... Burke & Ross	Greensburg..... Swisher Motor Co.	Mankato..... Campbell's Service Station	Scott City..... Western Hdwe. & Supply Co.
Belleville..... H & L Motor Co.	Hamilton..... Beever's Super Service	Marysville..... Vern Leupold Motor Co.	Sedan..... Webber Motor Co.
Brewster..... Keppel Motor Co.	Hays..... O'Loughlin Motor Sales	McCracken..... Ryan Motor Co.	Sharon Springs..... C. E. Koons
Burlington..... J. O. Zscheile Motor Co.	Herington..... Deal Motor Co.	McPherson..... Fred D. Cook	Smith Center..... Barcus Motor Co.
Bushton..... Groth Motor Co.	Hiawatha..... Sterns Auto Co.	Medicine Lodge..... Lodge Motor Co.	Stockton..... Tripp Motor Co.
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Chapman..... Moske Service	Horton..... Edd's Motor Co.	Minneola..... Harris Chevrolet Co.	Topeka..... Jack Frost Motors
Cheney..... Werner Wulf Motor Co.	Hoxie..... Burkepile Motor Co.	Neodesha..... Harts Tire Service	Ulysses..... Nolan Auto Co.
Clay Center..... W. W. Smith & Sons	Hugoton..... Muncy & Sons Motor Co.	Ness City..... George P. Lohnes	Valley Center..... Valley Center Auto Service
Cleaver..... Webb & Keeler	Hutchinson..... Davis-Child Motor Co.	Newton..... McDaniel-Grindt Motor Co.	Valley Falls..... H. D. Wyatt
Coffeyville..... Graham Auto Co.	Independence..... Orval L. Cox Motor Co.	Norton..... Brooks Motor Co.	Wakeeney..... Jamison Motor Service
Colby..... Kinkel Motor Co.	Iola..... Bud White Motor Co.	Oberlin..... Oberlin Motor Co. Inc.	Wamego..... Daylor Motor Co.
Coldwater..... Wilford Betzer	Jewell..... Elyea Service Station	Olathe..... Hess Motor Co.	Washington..... Higganbotham Garage
Concordia..... Cloud County Finance Co.	Junecity..... Schmedemann Motor Co.	Osborne..... Sutter Service Station	Wellington..... Wellington Motor Co.
Council Grove..... Smith Auto Service	Kansas City..... Davis Motor Co.	Oswatimie..... Crawford Motor Co.	Wichita..... J. Arch Butts, Inc.
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Erle..... Roy Ewen			

PEERING AT PYRAMIDS

which have stood for 5,000 years

By ROBERT C. VANCE

Our traveling Corn Belt farmer, Robert C. Vance, visits the fertile Valley of the Nile in Egypt, the pyramids, Sphinx, and quaint Cairo. This is the eleventh in a series of articles on Mediterranean countries.

TEX AND I had made arrangements with Ali, the guide, to have a car waiting on the pier at 4 a. m. to take us to Cairo. It was still dark as we rolled down the broad avenue that led out of Alexandria, but the first rays of the morning sun were soon scattering the mist that hung low over the waters of the Nile.

River's shore line was a regular forest of masts. A considerable volume of slow freight, such as sacked wheat, bricks, and firewood is still carried by the Arab boats that ply up and down the Nile. These boats are about 40 feet long with a 20-foot beam.

They have a single mast, supporting a triangular sail. When there is no wind the motive power is an outboard Arab. A long pole is thrust into the river bottom and the boatman walks from the bow to the stern, pushing against the pole. When he reaches the stern he shoulders the pole, trots back to the bow and repeats the operation.

The Nile at this point is muddy and swift and more than 1/2 mile wide. Before the English harnessed her with dams, "Old Mother Nile" allowed the Egyptian farmer 1 chance in 3. If the spring floods only reached 19 feet there was a famine. If they reached 22 feet the overflow was just enough to give the earth a good soaking and to leave a deposit of fertile silt which provided plenty. A 26-foot flood stage meant destruction of crops, loss of livestock, and another famine.

Tex, a civil engineer, was telling me of the benefits his profession had brought to the Nile valley when he was interrupted by Ali. Ali had the Moslem's mistrust of any monkeying with nature. He pointed out that the valley had been intensively farmed since the dawn of history and that it was still the most fertile soil in the world.

He claimed it was the silt that was deposited with every destructive flood that maintained this fertility. Also, with drouths and floods now more or less under control, that the land was being taken over by the rich and held in great

estates and that the *fellahin's* (laborer's) lot was as hard as ever.

We were in Cairo before 6 o'clock but paused only to breakfast on a cup of Turkish coffee. No other breakfast is ever needed after Turkish coffee. Strong and black and so thick that it has to be strained thru the teeth to avoid swallowing the grounds, it seems to paralyze the unsuspecting stomach that receives it.

Pyramids are located 6 miles west of Cairo

almost on the dividing line between the desert and the river valley. Viewed from a distance they look grand, imposing, and beautiful, especially when seen thru the haze of early morning. Near at hand, they lose the symmetrical outline and make one think of a giant's stairway with 6-foot treads.

The Pyramids are built of limestone blocks, taken from a quarry 10 miles distant on the opposite bank of the Nile. The blocks are 6 feet square and weigh more than a ton each. They are fitted together with the precision of fine cabinet work. There are 2,300,000 of these stone blocks in the Pyramid of Cheops, the base of which covers 13 acres and which raises to the height of 481 feet. (I took Ali's word for this and did not count the stones personally.) As Tex pointed out, a foundation that will support 2,300,000 tons is in itself a major engineering problem.

An inclined ramp leads from the entrance near the base of the pyramid to 2 large rooms in the center of the structure—the chamber of the queen and the chamber of the king. These rooms were the tombs.

The Pyramid of Cheops has stood for nearly 5,000 years. It sets a mark for our present PWA projects to shoot at, as this was the first PWA job in history. Archeologists, delving into the tombs of the Pharaohs, have found and deciphered the record of the building of the pyramids.

It seems there was a famine in the land and King Cheops proclaimed a New Deal and attempted to maintain [Continued on Page 26]

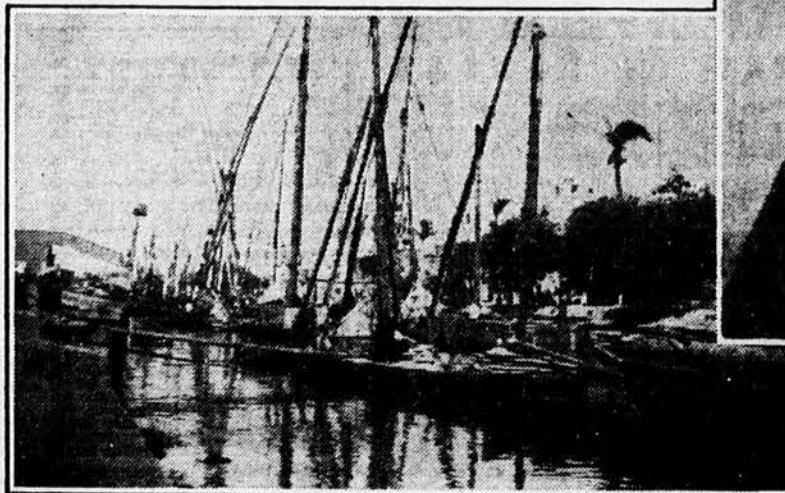


Sphinx of Egypt was built to camouflage a huge mass of granite which disfigured the setting of the Pyramids. A sculptor noticed the resemblance of the rock to a crouching lion, so he convinced the Pharaoh to make a monument and got himself a fat government job. The face of the head has been disfigured, it is said, by Mohammedans whose religion forbids the making of any human image.



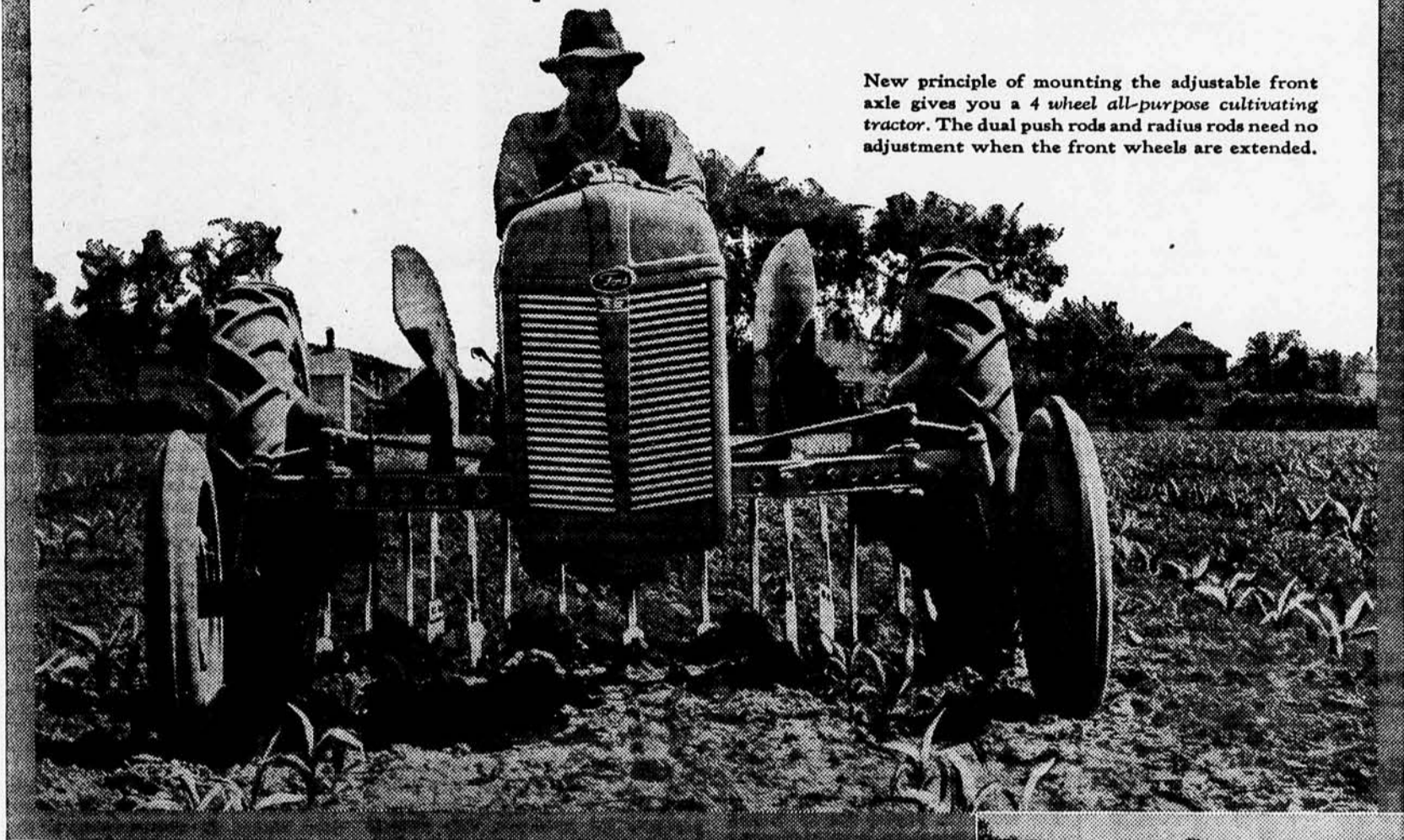
Camels, at left, rest in water knee-deep near the pyramids of Cheops and Gizeh. There are 2,300,000 stone blocks which weigh one ton each in the Pyramid of Cheops. It covers 13 acres.

Below, Arab boats ply up and down the Nile River. A considerable volume of freight consisting of sacked wheat, bricks and firewood is still carried by these ancient boats. They are about 40 feet long.



An Arab woman of Egypt in her typical dress. More than half the Egyptian women still wear the veil.

Flexibility on Four Wheels



New principle of mounting the adjustable front axle gives you a 4 wheel all-purpose cultivating tractor. The dual push rods and radius rods need no adjustment when the front wheels are extended.

This spring, take the first opportunity you can get to try some fingertip plowing behind the wheel of a new Ford tractor with Ferguson system. See if you don't get the impression that plowing was never *easier—or better*.

Then try your hand at cultivating corn—with a rear cultivator, and with all four wheels spread out 76" across the treads.

When you turn at the ends in an 8 foot radius to go into the next two rows, you'll learn something then about *flexibility on four wheels*.

Easy is hardly the word for it. It's practically *effortless*. Even a boy will find it so.

The Ferguson-Sherman rear-mounted cultivator works without watching—you just sit and steer without minding the shovels. When you steer away from the row, the shovels move away from the row. When you steer towards the row, the shovels move towards the row. It's just that simple. Rear cultivation is practical now for the first time.

At the ends of the rows the implement is lifted or lowered by the merest fingertip touch—*hydraulically*. The depth of the sweeps or shovels is automatically maintained—*hydraulically*. There's no work at all to *these* operations.

It may be hard to imagine cultivating two rows at a time with a tractor so light it doesn't pack the soil. It may be hard to realize that this light tractor is a rugged *two-plow* tractor, built of tough alloy steel new to farming, and with implements that can be attached or detached in one or two minutes.

In any case, don't be satisfied with *imagining*. Ask for a demonstration on your own farm. Find out for yourself about *flexible farming*.

• • •

The Ford tractor with Ferguson system is sold and distributed nationally by Ferguson-Sherman Mfg. Corp., Dearborn, Mich.

\$585 at Dearborn, Michigan. (Taxes, if any, and implements extra.) Ferguson-Sherman 6% simple interest time-payment plan plus small investigation and documentary fee.



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With accurate depth control, and a cultivator that follows the steering of the tractor, you can do a clean cultivating job on corn up to the time you lay it by.



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Valuable new 32-page Book, sent Free, tells how to save up to 50% on cost of feeding new chicks to maturity. Yet with feed savings running as much as 1/2 to 1/3, this Ful-O-Pep Plan helps chicks develop sound health, sturdy growth, strong bones, good digestion, and a fine coat of feathers. Read how the famous Ful-O-Pep Plan helps poultrymen win extra profits.

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Seed Can Be Controlled

Big Point Is Knowing It Is Adapted

By C. C. CUNNINGHAM
Trinoka Farms, Eldorado, Kansas

OF THE several factors that largely dominate successful crop production, namely: seed, soil, tillage methods, and seasonal conditions, that of seed is absolutely under the control of the grower. The others often are not. He and he alone is responsible for the character of the seed planted. If the results obtained are unsatisfactory because of the seed utilized, the farmer has no just alibi to offer.

Best results in crop production can be obtained only by using good pure seed. This term, in the language of the street or farm, means seed free from mixtures, either that of different varieties of the same crop or of other species which reduce the yielding capacity of the seed, or in any other way detracts from the value of the resulting crop. The term "good pure seed" involves much more than freedom from mixtures.

Must Fit Climate

A lot of seed may be pure in the literal sense of the word but may be worthless for growing in a given locality because of the other factors that are of vital importance. Seed of any given crop, corn, oats, kafir, or alfalfa, may be pure, excellent in quality, of high germinating power, good to look upon, but entirely worthless for planting under the environment in which it is to be grown because it is not adapted or suited to that particular locality. A Kansas farmer would never be guilty of planting cotton seed just because there was available good pure seed of this crop. He knows cotton is not adapted to this state. A well-informed Jayhawker will not plant Swedish select oats or any other late maturing variety because of the purity or other excellence of the grain. He knows that Kansas climate will often play havoc with the large growing, late oats of this type.

A Strain Develops

Good pure seed means not only freedom from mixtures, but seed with an inheritance that makes it especially adapted for a given locality. This inheritance, or ability to thrive, may be the result of natural selection over a long period of years, or the efforts of plant breeders, or a combination of these agencies. For instance, Kansas Common alfalfa is a strain or aggregation of strains of that crop that is well adapted for growing in Kansas as a result of having survived natural selection in this state over a long period of years. The unadapted strains died out and were eliminated, while those suited to thrive under Kansas conditions survived and produced seed for future generations of the crop. In this way Kansas Common alfalfa was developed.

Another especially adapted Kansas variety is Pride of Saline corn. It has been grown in the Western and Central parts of the state for nearly 50 years. Because of natural selection this variety has been subjected to elimination, supplemented by careful field selection of the seed by plant breeders, it is recognized as an outstanding Kansas variety of corn. Many other varieties could be used to illustrate the thing I wish to emphasize, that is, the breeding or selection, natural or otherwise, that every farmer should give consideration to in obtaining seed to plant. He should determine not only whether the seed is pure as regards mixtures; whether its germinating power is satisfactory, but also where and under what conditions it was grown and its history or pedigree.

Every farmer recognizes the value of a satisfactory pedigree for livestock.

He knows that considerable care is exercised in establishing and maintaining reliable stock pedigrees. He does not question for an instant the advisability of this practice. However, very few men realize that it is equally important to grow a crop with some kind of a record back of it to establish its worth.

The Kansas farmer who obtains alfalfa seed produced from a strain known to have been grown in Kansas 15 or more years is absolutely certain that he is planting something that is adapted to his conditions and will not winter-kill the first time the temperature goes down to zero. This is something he cannot be assured of when he buys seed of unknown origin, no matter how good it appears to be. The man who obtains pure Pride of Saline seed corn is absolutely assured that he is getting a variety that is adapted to most sections of Kansas. In other words, he is utilizing a crop that has behind it a known record of excellence and production; that is as reliable as a similar record for a breed of livestock.

Association Keeps Records

There is in the state an agency known as the Kansas Crop Improvement Association that establishes and maintains, for crop varieties, records similar to those for registered livestock. However, it has another term for this process, namely, certifying seed. In other words, certified seed is grain of an outstanding variety with a record back of it that corresponds to a pedigree for livestock. The Kansas Crop Improvement Association, which certifies seed and sponsors the growing of it, is an organization made up of Kansas farmers interested in the production of purebred and certified seed. Varieties of crops eligible for growing for the production of certified seed are limited to those which are known to be superior ones for growing in any given section of the state. They must have been thoroughly tested out and approved and recommended by the Kansas State Experiment Station. Thus, only outstanding varieties of proved and recognized merit are permitted to be certified.

The varieties eligible to be certified by the Kansas Crop Improvement Association are as follows:

1. Wheat.
 - a. Hard red winter wheat: Turkey, Kanred, Tenmarq, Blackhull.
 - b. Soft red winter wheat: Fulcaster, Harvest Queen, Kawvale, Clarkan.
2. Oats: Kanota, Red Texas.
3. Spring Barley: Common six row, Flynn.

Know Where You Stand

If you want to know the value of keeping records, just ask the man or woman who keeps records. Writing in for one of the record books, free to Kansas Farmer readers, Mrs. Gertrude Locke, a faithful reader, says: "I have been keeping records now for 3 years. I find it is very interesting. For when you have things put down from day to day, then you can see just where you stand in the line of business. It will save you time and money." If you want to save some time and money, too, send a post card for the FREE pocket size record book to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Please print names of those who want the free record book.

4. Flax: Linota.
5. Corn.
 - a. Yellow: Reid, Midland, Kansas Sunflower, Hays Golden.
 - b. White: Pride of Saline, Freed, Cassel.
 - c. Others: Colby Yellowcap.
6. Popcorn: Supergold (formerly Sunburst).
7. Sorghums.
 - a. Grain sorghum: Blackhull kafir, Western Blackhull kafir, Dawn kafir, Pink kafir, Red kafir, Dwarf Yellow milo, Wheatland, Feterita, Greeley, Early Kalo, Finney milo, Club kafir, Colby milo.
 - b. Sorgos (sweet sorghums): Atlas, Kansas Orange, Early Sumac, Leoti Red, Sunrise.
 - c. Sudan grass.
8. Soybeans: A. K., Manchu, Laredo, Peking (Sable), Virginia, Hongkong.
9. Alfalfa: Kansas Common, Grimm.
10. Sweet clover: White-flowered biennial.
11. Lespedeza: Korean.
12. Brome grass.

New varieties may be added to this list upon the recommendation of the Kansas Experiment Station and the approval of the Association.

The rules and requirements for certifying seed are as follows:

A field to be eligible for inspection must have been sown with certified or foundation seed of a variety approved by the Kansas State College as being adapted and suitable for growing in Kansas. Field inspection of all crops is made before harvest. A second inspection is made of corn and alfalfa. Corn is examined in the crib before shelling. Alfalfa is inspected and sealed after the seed has been bagged ready for shipment.

The inspector reports upon the eligibility of a field as a source of certified seed, makes the acquaintance of the grower and inspects his seed-cleaning equipment and storage facilities, and examines the field for purity, freedom from smut and other diseases, hybrids, mixtures and weeds.

The presence of field bindweed, Canada thistle, dodder, or Johnson grass in a field will disqualify it. An excessive amount of common weeds will be looked upon with disfavor.

Mixtures Disqualify

The field purity standards require that fields of all crops must be at least 99.9 per cent pure, or free from mixtures of other varieties of the same crop. Certain mixtures, as, for example, rye in wheat, will disqualify the field even if the percentage mixture is very small. The presence of any mixture, altho only a few plants in a 40-acre field, will be reported and listed as "a trace."

The field reports are considered by a certification committee. If the field does not meet with the approval of the committee it is disqualified.

Any field to be certified must have been planted to some other crop or the certified seed of the same variety the preceding year. To be eligible for certification, corn and sorghum varieties, including Sudan grass, must be separated from other varieties with which they are likely to cross-pollinate by at least 40 rods at the nearest junction of the 2 fields. Fields of crops other than corn and sorghums must be separated from other fields by sufficient distance so that there is no danger of the seed becoming mixed at harvest time.

Fields planted with seed certified by organizations in other states, similar to the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, are eligible for certification provided the variety is recommended for Kansas by the Kansas State College and approved by the Association.

Note: Mr. Cunningham is a member of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and a widely recognized crops authority.—Editor.

More Profit From Poultry

BY FARM FOLKS

FIRST prize and the \$5 award in the letter contest on ways of "getting extra money from the laying flock," go to Mrs. Jessie V. Brunson, Dellvale. Here's Mrs. Brunson's fine letter telling of the methods she has found successful:

"First, I find it more profitable to grade the eggs. Then find a market where there is a demand for a Grade A Product. This may be at a first-class hotel, private homes, or hospitals. Have certain days and a certain time on these days for delivery of clean, freshly gathered eggs. By following these simple rules one will soon find a steady market.

On the seconds and smaller eggs, I find no better way of doubling my money than thru home cooking, such as pies, cakes, and salads. Also, the much sought for mayonnaise.

"For delivery, make them neat and attractive by using the pasteboard cartons, which may be purchased in quantities for a small sum. Produce a quality product and you will soon find an increasing demand for same.

"Last, but not least, use plenty for home consumption. Do not try to find a substitute for eggs. What is more profitable than building strong, healthy bodies and minds for our families, by providing plenty of pure nourishing food of which eggs, which can be served in such a variety of ways, form such an important part."—Mrs. Jessie V. Brunson, Dellvale.

\$5 for champions. Exhibit your poultry at the better shows; those premium checks, especially the firsts and championships, buy feed and better equipment. Sweepstakes at the Topeka and Hutchinson fairs, firsts and seconds at the American Royal, beside numerous county fairs are exuberating beyond expression. Try it.—W. J. Huseher, Rt. 4, Yates Center.

Third Winner

Third prize in telling how to get extra money from poultry goes to Mrs. W. A. Parsons, Rt. 2, Burlington. Her letter that wins the \$2:

"My ways of getting extra money from the laying flock are—

"Establishing a profitable trade in purebred poultry.

"Starting with a variety for which there is a good demand.

"I find a flock of purebred all-purpose birds are the kind that will weigh, lay, and pay.

"Next step to extra money depends on the proper care and feeding of the laying flock when they are baby chicks.

"I like the 'Hendriks Method of Feeding Chicks'—obtained thru Kansas Farmer—best for developing the pullet chicks into a well-rounded flock of layers.

"The time they lay makes the difference between breaking even and making a worthwhile profit.

"To realize the most they should start laying in October; then they will continue to lay thru the fall and winter months, even when the snow covers the henhouse and the thermometer has slipped below zero. That's when egg prices are the highest.

"By culling out the loafer hens that eat up my profits.

"By feeding a balanced ration.

"By exhibiting poultry at county fairs and poultry shows.

"By selling hatching eggs and mature birds.

"By selling eggs on grade basis."—Mrs. W. A. Parsons, Rt. 2, Burlington.

Fourth prize of \$1 goes to Mrs. Fred Johnson, Rt. 2, Greeley. Here's her letter:

"One good way to get extra money from the laying flock is to sell clean eggs, and sell to a produce market where they buy eggs on a grade base.

"I keep no roosters with my flock, in that way the eggs are always infertile.

"At first I washed and wiped dry all soiled eggs, but the last 3 years I have used an egg cleaner I bought from the produce company where I sell eggs.

"I can take the egg brush and buff off the tiniest speck or I can buff off any soiled spots, caused from wet mash or droppings. In other words I sell dry, cleaned eggs. During the summer when the weather is hot, I keep the eggs in a cool, dry place until ready to go to market. We market the eggs at least twice a week. We have a flock of 250 White Leghorns. I don't think there is anything that would help the price of eggs to keep up to a reasonable price, like selling eggs on a grade base."

Remarkable Success

Raising Baby Chicks

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many of the little downy fellows from bowel troubles, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I tried Walko Tablets. I used two 50c boxes, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after using the Tablets and my chickens were larger and healthier than ever before."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Diagonal, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Give them in all drinking water from the time chicks are out of the shell. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend on Walko Tablets year after year in raising their little chicks. You buy Walko Tablets entirely at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find them the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer can not supply you. Price 50c and \$1.00.

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Second Winner

Second prize and the check for \$3 go to W. J. Huscher, Rt. 4, Yates Center. Here's his prize-winning letter, which has many valuable suggestions:

"To realize 'Extra Moneys' in poultry, one must begin with a good breed. I am breeding standard Buff Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds. Why fool with costly common grades?

"Winter production requires good housing, dry litter, plenty of inviting nests. Eggs should be gathered 3 times a day for less breakage, cleaner, and more fertile eggs.

"Keep accurate records, better trap your choice birds, cull, and breed from your better layers.

"Feed regularly with a balanced ration. Keep a commercial laying mash before them at all times. Feed corn chop, wheat, and oats, the latter preferably cooked, fed at noon.

"Worm your birds at least twice a year by using Rota Caps tablets. Every other week place 5 tablespoons of trap molasses in each gallon of drinking water, no other water that day.

"During the hatching season sell choice blooded eggs at \$1.50 to \$2 a setting, surplus to hatchery at a nice margin. Extra cockerels for \$1.50 to

Send One to Sister

One of the hundreds who have had success with the Hendriks Method of Feeding Baby Chicks is Mrs. Paul B. Hill, of Elk county. Mrs. Hill ordered 2 of the Hendriks Method leaflets recently. Here is what she said: "I got one of these leaflets from you several years ago, and my chicks grew so well my sister, who was visiting me last summer, wanted one of the leaflets, too. As mine is well worn I want another." If you want a copy of the leaflet, "Hendriks Method of Feeding Baby Chicks," which is saving baby chicks and making money all over the state, send a 3-cent stamp for mailing to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. And, incidentally, why not have a copy sent to your sister!

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It's easy to farrow on clean ground — to get your baby pigs away from worm infested lots or pasture with this Portable Straw Loft Farrowing House. This building pays for itself over and over again. It protects pigs through the first 30 hazardous days. It helps you save more pigs per litter — raise sturdier, thriftier pigs, which turn feed into pork faster. You can increase profits with Better Farm Buildings. Better care and management are easier. See your 4-Square Dealer and look at his 216 designs for better, more economical farm buildings.

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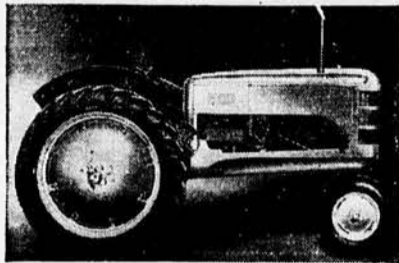
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WOMEN

Here's amazing way to
Relieve 'Regular' Pains

Mrs. J. C. Lawson writes: "I was undernourished, had cramps, headaches and backache, associated with my monthly periods. I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for a while, gained strength, and was greatly relieved of these pains."

FOR over 70 years, countless thousands of women, who suffered functional monthly pains, have taken Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription over a period of time—and have been overjoyed to find that this famous remedy has helped them ward off such monthly discomforts.

Most amazing, this scientific remedy, formulated by a practicing physician, is guaranteed to contain no harmful drugs—no narcotics. In a scientific way, it improves nutritional assimilation; helps build you up and so increases your resistance and fortifies you against functional pain. Lessens nervousness during this trying period.

Don't suffer one unnecessary moment from such monthly discomfort. Get Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription from your druggist. Discover how wonderfully it acts to relieve you of 'Regular' pains.

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Replaces ALL oil filters—Autos—Tractors—Diesels. Saves
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Wallace Urges Parity Payments

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Indications right now are that the Senate will restore some 72 million dollars for the surplus commodities corporation, stricken from the budget recommendation by the House of Representatives when it passed the annual supply bill for the Department of Agriculture. The Senate probably will restore a 5 million dollar appropriation for farm tenantry, eliminated also by the House in an economy drive. And the Senate may appropriate 200 million dollars for parity payments to the crop year 1940-41, which the House refused even to consider at this session.

Appropriations for the Department of Agriculture last year, including 225 million dollars for parity payments, totaled more than 1 1/4 billion dollars. The President's budget calls for approximately 900 million dollars this time, without parity payments. If the Senate restores the House cuts in the budget, and in addition allows 200 million dollars for parity payments, the appropriation this session still will be more than 1 billion dollars.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace appeared before the Senate Appropriations sub-committee considering the farm supply bill last week, and urged parity payments as needed. The war, he said, instead of helping solve the farm problems, probably has made conditions worse.

Failure to provide parity payments, Wallace told the committee, will discourage compliance with the AAA program. And a table submitted helps to explain why.

On 1939 crop, AAA wheat co-operators on normal yields of their allotted acreages received conservation payments of 17 cents a bushel, parity payments 11 cents; total, 28 cents.

On 1940 crop, they will receive 9 cents conservation payments, 10 cents parity payments; total 19 cents a bushel.

On 1941 crop, they will receive 9 cents—estimated—conservation payments, no parity payments; total 9 cents a bushel, unless there is an appropriation for parity payments.

Cotton payments for 1939 crop totaled 3.4 cents a pound; for 1940, 3.15 cents a pound; without parity payments the cotton benefit in 1941 will be about 1.6 cents a pound.

Payments for Corn

Combined conservation and parity payments on corn in 1939 were 15 cents; same in 1940. Without parity payments in 1941 the corn benefit will be about 9 cents a bushel.

Here is what farm shortage of parity purchasing power means in terms of things, instead of in legal or word definitions, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace told a Senate Committee the other day.

"Let us look at a few items which the farmer customarily buys and see how much he has to pay for them, compared with 1913," says Secretary Wallace. Wallace used prices of 1913 and 1940 to illustrate his point.

Work shirt in 1913 cost average of 57 cents; today it is 73 cents. On January 15, 1913, it took 4.7 pounds of cotton to buy a work shirt; today, 7.2 pounds. Cost of a bib overall, in terms of cotton, was 5.8 pounds in 1913, and 9.6 pounds today.

In 1913 a hundred pounds of 8-penny nails could be bought with the proceeds of the sale of 31 pounds of hog. In 1940 it takes 70 pounds of hog to buy 100 pounds of 8-penny nails.

The cost of a 4-pound axe, in terms of wheat, has jumped from 1.2 bushels to 2.2 bushels. In 1913 a 60-tooth, 2-section spike-harrow could be bought with 12.9 bushels of wheat. This year it takes 23.4 bushels at prices prevailing January 15, to buy the harrow.

Farmers eligible for standard rehabilitation loans from the Farm Security Administration are either relief clients or on the border line. There were 9,139 of these borrowers in Kansas last year, according to a report by Will W. Alexander, administrator, made to Senator Capper the other day. These nearly 10,000 Kansas farmers had an average net income last year of \$489.13 to the family, as against \$358.83 before they went on FSA. Increase averaged 36 per cent, or a total of \$1,193,251.

"At the same time, our survey shows," Alexander wrote Senator Capper, "that borrowers in your state already have repaid \$2,034,067 as installments on loans totaling \$10,136,339. The typical rehabilitation family in Kansas has borrowed \$1,091.13 and already has repaid \$222.57. Since much of the money lent does not fall due for 4 or 5 years, there is every reason to expect that the great bulk of it will be repaid."

Rehabilitation Borrowers Repay

Mr. Alexander regards the collections as especially significant, because, he says, "according to normal business standards, our borrowers certainly would not be good credit risks. Rehabilitation loans are made only to those who cannot get adequate credit anywhere else; nearly all of them either had been on relief or were approaching the relief level."

The rehabilitation program is financed out of relief appropriations, not out of the appropriations for the national farm program. It has taken the place of direct relief in rural areas, so far as the funds allotted FSA from relief appropriations have permitted.

"It has succeeded," according to Mr. Alexander, "largely because every loan is accompanied by advice and guidance in sound farming methods, to make sure the money is put to the best possible use. There is ample evidence that this guidance and technical training is the most important part of the rehabilitation program."

Part of the guidance has been in urging that the FSA clients get away from one crop farming; raise more for use on the farm. The nearly 10,000 Kansas farmers in the program produced nearly one-half million dollars more for farm consumption last year than in the year before they went on FSA. Also Kansas borrowers are now operating farms that average 287 acres, which is an increase of 46 over their previously worked farms.

Indications in Congress are that the Senate will follow the lead of the House in extending the reciprocal trade agreements act another 3 years, though by a close vote. Indications are that the income certificate plan for financ-

ing parity payments will not get anywhere this session; that Congress will, after extending the trade agreements act, pass the regular appropriations bills, and not much of any controversial legislation. The President wants Congress to quit, so he will have a freer hand in dealing with foreign affairs.

—KF—

What Breeding Flock Needs

By MRS. HENRY F. FARNSWORTH

Ideal living conditions for a breeding flock would include free range at least half the day, and this on a green pasture of wheat, oats, barley or rye. But it is possible to get good hatches of strong livable chicks from hens that are constantly confined to houses. The necessary feeds however must be given to them. Green feeds, such as grass silage, good alfalfa or clover, milk, and cod-liver oil have been some of the most common feeds used to supply the lack of greens in the diet.

Flocks on free green range getting a balanced ration, having plenty of sunny days (other factors being right) will produce eggs that hatch well, although sometimes ordinary grains are all that is used.

Flocks that are housed all or part of the time should have some of these feeds included in their ration. Germinated oats are excellent. For 100 hens 3 pounds of dry oats will be about the right amount. It is convenient if a commercial oats sprouter is available, but one hatchery operator who also has a large flock of chickens has good success sprouting oats by spreading them in a thin layer on a warm concrete basement floor. Oats are soaked 12 hours, then the water is poured off and the oats spread thin on the floor.

Grass silage is a fine feed if it is available. Besides necessary vitamins, most green feeds contain all the essential minerals needed and are a natural laxative, keeping the fowls in good health.

Milk is a valuable addition to the ration for a breeding flock. Fresh or soured milk is excellent if it is available from the farm herd. If not, it may be purchased in dried form, or in semi-solid liquid. Cod-liver oil is one of the best foods that can be added to the feed given to hens kept in confinement. One quart of cod-liver oil to each 100 pounds of ground feed will help any deficiency that may be lacking in the feeds.

There are many other ingredients that have found a worthy place in the commercial mashes that are on the market. Yeast, iodine, manganese, cobalt, nickel, and titanium all have their places in furnishing necessary elements to those flocks that are confined indoors and are heavy producers.

Basin-Listing Aids Sorghums



Basin-listing has been found to be one of the best ways to get a good crop of sorghums in Smith county. Willard Kershaw, county agent, admires a nice stand of Colby milo, basin-listed on the farm of Eli Detwiler last year.

Who Lived on Farm Longest

Can Anyone Beat These?

MRS. M. P. M., of Jewell county, who lived on one rented farm for 11 years, as she told about in her letter published in a recent issue of Kansas Farmer, has been outdone. And far outdone, too! Dozens of letters have been rolling in telling of how long various people have lived on their farms.

Here's what some of the writers with longer records say:

"I have farmed a rented piece of ground, altho not living on it, for 50 years, and during that time there has never been a written or signed lease, only verbal agreements, and I was never dictated to as to what kind of crop to put in, and never had any disagreement in all that time. Incidentally, I drove the team of oxen that pulled the plow that broke the sod."—H. A. Blanc, Clay Co.

"Would like to enter my nearest neighbor in your long term tenure. In comparison with him, Mrs. M. P. M.'s 11 years would only be a social call. George Hudson moved on the Shirley farm adjoining my farm, March 1, 1906, making 34 years residence."—O. L. Burnett, Council Grove.

"I bought my farm in 1902 and moved on it the same fall. In 1904 I rented a piece of land, about 200 acres, from a neighbor and have operated this land since then—36 years. There has not been a lease or contract except for one year after the original owner died. I am still farming this land."—Vic Suhler, Nashville, Kan.

"I rented a farm in Dickinson county in 1906. I have rented it from that time except one year, 1908, when the owner farmed it. I own the farm adjoining.

The owner and I have never had any trouble."—J. R. Anderson, Chapman.

"I don't know that my record is the longest but I moved on a farm 4 miles west of Earlton in November, 1904, rented it and lived on it until March 1, 1936. My landlord and I got along just fine. No fuss of any kind in all the 32 years."—Lloyd Wertz, Earlton.

"I believe I can beat M. P. M. of Jewell county, as I have been renting the place where I live for 31 years and from the same landlady. It is 160 acres."—E. W. D., Marshall Co.

"I have lived on the same farm since 1911 and think it is the best way to farm. I believe it is the duty of every tenant to help improve the place as much as he can. We live with the landowner in the same house."—Reader, Nemaha Co.

"I am the wife of a tenant farmer, and of 31 years of our married life we have lived on this farm 26 years. We and our landlady get along and have been getting along swell. I must say that we still are in hopes of owning a home someday. We live on a 480-acre farm."—Mrs. H. S., Otis.

"My husband has been a renter for 25 years on the same farm. Isn't that a record for a tenant farmer? We feel like this is home for us. We have a fine landlord. We buy all our own paint and paper for keeping up the house. We have planted orchards 3 different times, but due to drouth and insects we have failed, and we have put out more than 100 trees. We feel the more we make for our landlord, the more we make for ourselves."—Mrs. Neal Simonds, Comanche Co.

"We were married and moved on this place 24 years ago this March. We never had a contract. We have always gotten along fine year after year. Our landowner seemed more like a dear friend than a landlord. I've had people speak of my yard and beautiful flowers."—Mrs. Wallace E. Simmons, Manhattan.

"I have farmed this place for 22 years and never have had a misunderstanding with my landlord in all this time. The place has gone from father to son, but the partnership has never been changed, and I know that I could stay as long as I want it. I think the reason some tenants have to move so often can be traced down to the fact that they don't work for the interest of their landowner as well as their own."—Reader, Dickinson Co.

—KF—

Let's Stamp Out Sheep Scab

SHEEP SCAB is causing considerable trouble in Kansas flocks this year, and Kansas sheepmen are called on to co-operate in every way possible to help eradicate it. This trouble, which is called scabies, sheep scab, or mange, is caused by insect-like parasites known as mites.

The mites live on or in the skin, and their burrowing into the skin causes the trouble. As the mites multiply, wounds are made in large numbers and this results in intense itching. Papules form, the skin becomes inflamed, and exudation of a serum follows. This serum oozes to the surface, becomes mixed with the natural excretion and dirt, and the mass soon hardens into a crust. In early stages the crust, or scab, is of a yellowish color; but it gradually becomes darker in color. The scab spreads and causes more irritation as time advances.

Sheep scab is highly contagious and that is what makes it so difficult to control. Many new cases in Kansas have been caused by some of animals from infested herds. Sometimes the owner does not realize that his sheep are affected, until he has scattered the plague to several other flocks.

For the good of all sheepmen, the Kansas State Sanitary Commission is urging that all sheep owners be on the lookout for scab in their flocks. It is urged that owners who notice any sheep rubbing, biting, or scratching themselves, should notify the State Sanitary office in Topeka, requesting an inspector. Upon receiving the word, an experienced man will promptly pay a visit to the place and make an inspection. If he finds it to be scab, he will personally supervise dipping of the sheep, making sure that the treatment is effective. He will also make a call, after 2 dippings have been made, to see that the trouble is eliminated.

So, if you suspect you may have scab in your flock, or if you know of scab some place else that has not been reported, you can do the Kansas sheep business a favor by sending word to the State Livestock Sanitary Commission, State House, Topeka. They are eager to stamp out sheep scab before it spreads to become a more serious menace.

—KF—

Farmers Buy Farms

Altho the farm real estate market reflects the increasing interest of investors, farmers continue to head the list of all other types of purchasers of Federal land bank farms in the Ninth Farm Credit District, Roy S. Johnson, president of the Federal Land Bank, of Wichita, reported recently. A survey of the total 1939 land bank farm sales shows that 68.6 per cent of the farms were sold to farmers living within a 50-mile radius, Johnson stated. Kansas ranked first in sales among the 4 states of the district.



PUREBRED DRAFT HORSES AND STANDARD TRACTOR FUEL WON'T BALK AT THE TOUGHEST TASK

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Every gallon of Standard Tractor Fuel, which is recommended for two-fuel tractors, is uniform, and this fine fuel does not knock, smoke, or form excessive carbon.

Thousands of tests made under practically every existing condition of soil and climate have shown that you get more for your money from Standard. Ask your Standard Oil man to show you the written results of these tests—testimonials from scores of power farmers who have actually field-tested Standard Tractor Fuel and know how much they save in a single season, how much they will save this year.

And then, if you want further proof, test a tank full yourself in comparison with any other brand.

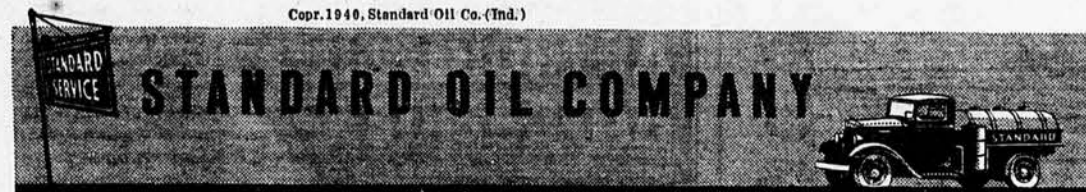


Believe it or not, the five Clydesdale colts shown above all grew up to be champions. They were raised by Joe Bruening, owner of Broadacres Farm at Liberty, Mo., who is noted for breeding these fine heavy-duty horses.



George Downing, employed on Broadacres Farm, is shown above on a tractor in which Standard Tractor Fuel is used exclusively. "Like Clydesdales, Standard Tractor Fuel is best for heavy duty and is the most economical fuel on the market, too," the farm owner declares.

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When in town or on the farm, buy long-lasting, tough-bodied ISO-VIS MOTOR OIL.

It's Up to the Egg Producers

By CHARLES E. DOMINY

ALL EGGS are graded before they reach the consumer. From the producers' standpoint, or at least from the standpoint of the producer of high-quality eggs, it is important that at least some of this grading should be done before the eggs leave his hands.

When one producer sells high-quality eggs of which 85 to 95 per cent will go into the top grade, and another sells poorer quality which may grade down to none in the same top grade, it is logical to assume that a buyer, on an ungraded basis, must pay an average price that is low enough to protect against loss on the low-quality eggs. Such a price is unfair to the good producer and gives an unfair advantage to the poor producer.

In many producing areas, grading is applied to all purchases of eggs from producers and this has been one of the principal reasons why egg production in these areas has been expanded.

Most producers are not in position to see the picture of egg production over the country as a whole and even so, what could one lone producer do about it? This means that when graded buying is mentioned we want to know, "Will I receive more from this method than if I sold on a 'straight-run' basis?"

Upon checking returns from a good graded market, it can be definitely pointed out that producers can raise the price level in their community and can increase their returns by correcting the market faults in their eggs. Of course, the seller of poor-quality eggs will be a loser until he makes improvements in his quality, but with sufficient financial incentive, he will quickly get in line or will reduce production and make way for a better producer.

Grading Handicaps

If graded egg buying means higher returns and improvements in the general quality for the state, we may well ask, "Why do we not have more graded markets?" There are several reasons for this fact:

(1) General quality of all eggs is usually good in the spring during flush production and, as a result, premiums in price are narrow. With a small margin, many producers are not interested in better market eggs in the spring and to be successful a graded program must be operated on a year-around basis.

(2) A large per cent of the egg volume is handled thru branch buying units; some of these agencies are actually antagonistic toward egg grading on account of the extra work involved. It is also difficult to get uniform grading at branch stations and the handling cost is increased if the eggs are graded from the producer and again at the produce plant.

(3) Heart of the frozen egg industry is in this area. Frozen eggs are the ones that are broken out of the shells,

put in cans, and put in sharp freezers. Packers of these eggs are more interested in eggs of heavy weight that will give good yields than in those of the finest inside quality.

(4) The producer himself is often impatient on account of the time necessary to properly grade his eggs.

(5) Commercial buying agencies are struggling for sufficient volume to insure low operating costs; they hesitate to offer something like a statewide program due to the fear that competitors will not follow it correctly and, as a result, will get part of their volume.

These factors sound like serious difficulties, and they are. Progress will be slow under present conditions, but it must eventually be made or the Kansas farmer will lose an important source of farm income. He cannot be expected to keep up his production at a disadvantage as compared with other parts of the country. Favorable points to be considered are:

(1) Most poultry and egg plants are buying producer eggs on a grade; such buying should be expanded on a sound basis with producers and packers working together so that confidence in the program will be gained.

(2) In areas with no produce plants, producers can unite and usually will be able to work out some kind of buying program with local agencies. Many egg buyers also sell products in return;

over a period of time their eggs are seldom profitable and are handled only to keep a competitor down the street from getting part of the other business. In some towns such firms have stopped buying eggs entirely and have turned the business over to better equipped buying agencies.

(3) In a few cases, it may be possible to work out quality outlets with local consumers. Many eggs are consumed in the state and we should not overlook the nearby demand.

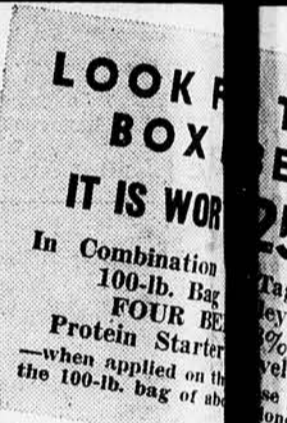
(4) If all other means fail, producers could form co-operative shipping associations in localities with sufficient high-quality production. To do this effectively, you must have a good volume, a co-operative spirit, and a willingness to spend some time and effort in operating the association.

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● There's a 25c extra value for you when you buy your chicks from a hatchery using the new Staley Chick Box Label shown to the right. Attached to every one of these box labels is the Staley CHIX-SKRIP which is worth 25c when accompanied with a tag from a 100-lb. bag of FOUR BELLS 18% Protein STARTER & DEVELOPER.

For this CHIX-SKRIP and the tag you can get 25c credit from any Staley Authorized Hatchery, or Staley Feed Dealer, on the purchase price of the 100-lb. bag of FOUR BELLS STARTER & DEVELOPER you buy.



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● Go to the modern, dependable Staley Authorized Hatcheries listed below for finest quality chicks. Then give your chicks an extra boost on the road to health and growth with FOUR BELLS Starter & Developer, the quality wholesome nourishing feed that is made to fit the needs of chicks.

Tests have shown that chicks, like turkey poults, need a strong feed for vigorous health and fast growth from the very first. FOUR BELLS Starter & Developer is an extra strong feed, scientifically balanced for finest results. It is easily digested by the delicate digestive organs of baby chicks—starts chicks off with a BANG, often giving them that extra boost that helps assure big, husky, vigorous chicks that live and grow into profit-producers much earlier.

FOUR BELLS containing 29 different vitamins according to Staley PROVED, to help

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This quality chick feed is in PELLETS. Check for

Beauty Leaflets Free

Because our supplies of the bulletins listed below are limited and because each one of these has valuable information that would be helpful to our readers, we have decided to offer them free while the supply lasts. If you desire copies of these, please address a post card to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and ask for "the 5 free leaflets." They are:

- Some Pep and Beauty Exercises.
- Break Thumb Sucking and Nail Biting.
- Honey Cream Facial Massage.
- Boxes for Box Suppers.
- Methods and Means for Organizations to Earn Money.

AUTHORIZED HATCHERIES

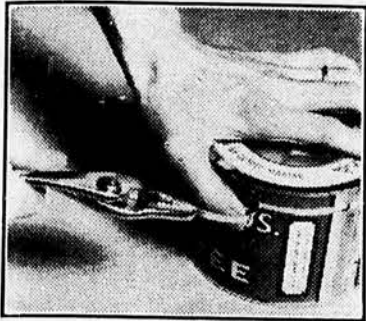
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| Stants Hatchery | Abilene |
| Hawk Hatcheries & Poultry Farm | Atchison, Effingham, Valley Falls, Seneca, Goff, Kan.; St. Joseph, Mo. |
| Baldwin Hatchery | Baldwin |
| Barnes Hatchery | Barnes |
| Markley's Hatchery & Feed Store | Blue Rapids |
| Johnson Electric Hatchery | Bucklin |
| Tindell Hatchery | Burlingame |
| Maclaskey Hatchery | Burlington |
| Ball Produce & Hatchery | Cheney |
| Young's Electric Hatchery | Clay Center |
| Dodge City Hatchery | Dodge City |
| Baker Hatchery | Downs |
| Edna Hatchery | Edna |
| Potter's Hatchery | El Dorado |
| Arens Hatchery | Emporia |

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| Renick Hatchery |
| Winklemann Hatchery |
| C.H. Hornbeck Hatchery |
| Johnson's Hatchery |
| Byer's Holton Hatchery |
| Crawford Hatchery |
| Russell Hatchery |
| Broken Dollar Hatchery |
| Orphan Annie Hatchery |
| Jaquiss Hatchery |
| Lyndon Hatchery |
| Lund Hatchery |
| Armour Hatchery & Feed Store |
| Shamrock Hatchery |
| Eck Hatchery |
| Mount Hope Hatchery |
| Burger Hatchery |

Handy IDEAS

by FarmFolks

Pliers Open Cans



Should the key, which is furnished with vacuum-packed goods such as coffee, short-enings, etc., become lost, a pair of ordinary pliers will remove the strip in a jiffy.—Benj. Nielsen, Hamilton Co., Neb.

Health From the Sun

Glass which admits the health-giving rays from the sun is now available at little additional cost. In constructing a new brooder house or replacing broken glass in the old one, it will be advantageous to obtain glass which admits the ultra-violet rays.—Walter G. Ward, K. S. A. C. extension architect.

Rugs Hold Shape

When crocheting rugs from silk stockings, crochet a line of twine along with the silk. The twine will prevent the rugs from stretching out of shape. It is available in many colors to match the rug.—G. P. Howe, Harvey Co.

Dress Up Brass Bed

Your old brass bed need not stay an eyesore. Apply 2 coats of flat cream paint and when dry cover with walnut stain. It will change the whole atmosphere of your bedroom.—Mrs. Cleve Butler, Hodgeman Co.

Keeps Out Cold Winds

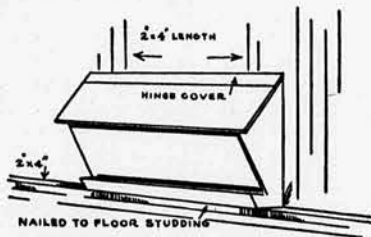
Cold winds can be excluded from entering around windows and doors that are not opened in winter in this way: Tear up soft paper into bits; boil

with water for hours. Use trowel or putty knife and daub and push the mixture into cracks thoroughly. Paste strips of strong brown paper 3 or more inches wide over daubed parts. This is easily removed in summer.—Mrs. Lot-tie W. Bittner, Chase Co.

Zipper Laundry Bags

Zippers from the men's worn-out jackets can be used on handy laundry bags. Fold the material and cut the desired length, and the width of a wire dress hanger, allowing one inch for seams. Sew the zipper so it will hang to the outside of the closet door. Seam the bottom and up the side to the bottom of the zipper. Slip the hanger down inside the bag, fold in the edges of the material and stitch above the bottom wire of the hanger. A pocket for hose or hankies may be put on the outside if desired. A nail at the top and a tack at each corner of the hanger holds it steady on the door.—Beulah Elliott, Williamson Co., Ill.

Built-in Feeder



This is a built-in mash feeder for hens. It saves both floor space and lumber as the hen house wall serves as one side of the feeder.—Mrs. Howard Crawford, Linn Co.

Netting Protects Lettuce

A good plan is to tack mosquito netting across the lettuce bed as soon as the seeds are sown. This protects the seeds from birds but allows the sunlight and rain to reach the ground. As soon as the lettuce is nicely started the netting can be removed and put away for use the next year.—Mrs. Cleve Butler, Hodgeman Co.

Recipes Under Glass

I have a rectangular piece of glass which I place over my recipe book while using it. Then, if anything splatters out, the glass protects the book. The piece of glass may be easily cut from an old window pane. To keep from getting your hands cut, a piece of adhesive tape may be placed lengthwise along the edge and doubled over on either side.—Mrs. Pete Miller, Atchison Co.

House Plants Need Dusting

House plants need dusting as much as furniture. If water does not damage the leaves, dust off with a sponge squeezed out in warm water. Use a soft cloth and carefully go over the leaves. It helps ivy if you rub the leaves with olive oil applied on a soft cloth.—Mrs. Cleve Butler, Hodgeman Co.

Windows Roll Up

If you need windows in your brooder house, you can find the answer in a discarded auto. Use the doors that have glasses that roll, build them into the sides of the walls and see how easily and cheaply you can have windows so that you can regulate the ventilation and temperature.—B. R. W., Lyon Co.

\$300 in Scholarships

Senator Arthur Capper will offer again this year thru Kansas Farmer Mail & Breeze a \$150 scholarship to the outstanding boy and the outstanding girl in Kansas 4-H Club work. This \$300 will be used by the 1940 winners to continue their education in the college of their choice. M. H. Coe, state club leader, will be in charge of making the awards. Winners of the \$150 scholarships for last year, recently announced, were Wayne Good, McCune, Crawford County, and Helen Ramsour, Junction City, Geary county.

Salt Routs Soot

Occasional sprinkling of a handful of table salt on the fire in the stove, grate, or furnace, with the dampers being opened for half an hour, has the effect of reducing soot deposits in flues.—Chester S. Rogers, Elk Co.

GOOD FARMING PAYS New Patent Greatly Improves Work

WESTERN SPROCKET Packer & Mulcher

New patents again put WESTERN 17 years ahead. It pulverizes, mulches, mellows and firms soil deep as plowed better than ever before. Saves time, labor and horsepower preparing perfect seedbed. Leaves surface mulch without grooves, prevents washing, conserves moisture and increases all crops 20% to 30%. Saves 1/4 seed because every good seed grows. Great for rolling in alfalfa, clover or grass seed and breaking crust on wheat in Spring. Make sure you get genuine WESTERN before buying. Made for horses or tractor; 13 sizes. Write for free catalog and freight paid prices direct to you. WESTERN LAND ROLLER CO. Box 836, Hastings, Nebraska

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Proof That PennZoil Gives You Sludge Resistance!

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PennZoil	Oil B	Oil C	Oil D	Oil E	Oil F	Oil G	Oil H
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Oils from Pennsylvania crude differ greatly. That's why it is important to sound your "Z"—get genuine PennZoil—the one Pennsylvania oil double-refined and put through 3 extra steps to give your car, truck or tractor an extra margin of safety!

With solvent-processed PennZoil, valves and piston rings stay clean—you avoid repair bills. Motors run freer, easier—use less fuel, less oil. DIESEL OPERATORS! Get PennZoil Diesel oils for more hours of trouble-free operation.

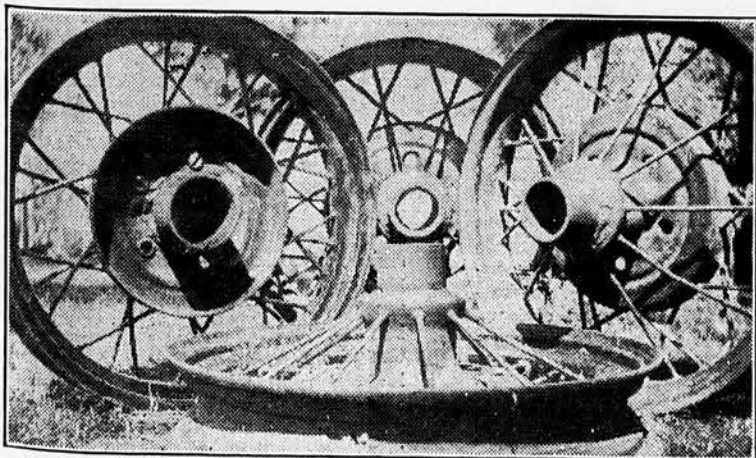
(Right) Pennzoil's new 5-gal. utility can



YOU NEED THIS BOOK!

Packed with handy hints on care of tractors and farm machinery, this booklet will save you time, trouble and money. Send 10c to The Pennzoil Co., Oil City, Pa., or see your Pennzoil dealer for order blank.

Wagon Wheels Roll on Rubber



To make a set of wagon wheels from car wheels so that old farm wagons may be modernized by the use of rubber tires, old boxing or skeins are melted into the Model A wheels. This is done at a cost of \$1 a wheel. An iron ring is welded into the outer part of the hub to make a closer fit to the skein. Modernized wheels reduces the pull, rides easier, and low wheels are handier for loading hay. No change is needed in the running gear. With heavy loads, the wagon, thus equipped with car wheels, does not run down on the team as badly as the regular auto-wagon, while going down hill.—Donald H. Taylor, Wyandotte Co.

What
ARMOUR
means to the
FARMER



1 Armour and Company is a connecting link between the producer and the consumer. Such a link is necessary because it would be impossible for the millions of farmers scattered all over the nation to have a sales contact with tens of millions of consumers in the densely populated cities.

2 Armour and Company pays spot cash for all the livestock, produce, and other raw materials purchased from the farmers—and there is always a market which will buy all the livestock offered for sale by the farmers.

3 Armour and Company prepares and distributes and advertises meat and other food products in a manner which makes them highly acceptable to consumers, thus encouraging consumers to put a maximum value on them, which, in turn, is reflected in better prices for raw materials.

4 Armour and Company operates so efficiently that three-fourths of all the money obtained by the Company through the sale of meat, produce and by-products can be and is paid back to the farmers.

5 Selling to Armour and Company and buying Armour's Star Meats, and other products is just good business on the part of the nation's livestock producers and farmers.

Ed Astwood

PRESIDENT
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Kill oats and sorghum smuts! Reduce barley diseases! Fight seed decay and damping-off of flax! Keep your yields cleaner for more grain profit. Just dry-treat your seed with *New Improved CERESAN*—the double-acting treatment that works by both contact and vapor to kill seed-borne disease organisms. Costs little; generally increases yields; highly recommended by many authorities in all grain areas. Treat your own seed, or go to an authorized Du Bay Treating Service. Ask dealer for free pamphlet.



Four Times as Many Insure Wheat

By JOHN A. BIRD

THERE is an old Wheat Belt saying that goes something like this: "When you've got a lot of wheat to sell, the price is sure to be down; but when the price is up, most likely you won't have any wheat to sell."

However, there is a bright spot in the wheat picture. It is wheat crop insurance. Drouth or not, the 60,000 "all-risk" wheat crop insurance contracts in force on the 1940 Kansas crop mean that growers are sure of at least 24 million bushels of wheat. Of course, the state as a whole will raise more wheat than that. But the point is, many growers may not harvest any as a result of weather conditions. These growers, who in other years would have no wheat income whatever, are now certain, thru insurance, of at least income from 75 per cent of their average production of past years. To get the full significance of just what crop insurance means to wheat growers everywhere, and to Kansas wheat men in particular, we must go back beyond the drouths of 1934-36 when there was no crop insurance. The idea of a crop insurance system had been floating around for a long time before those drouths. Congressional hearings had been held as early as 1923, when it was pointed out that every year accidents and bad weather and other hazards take a toll of around 300 million bushels. The studies of the Department of Agriculture showed that every year, somewhere, some growers lose the crop on which they are depending for their income.

Nature on Rampage

But no direct action came on the idea of crop insurance until the great drouth losses of 1934 and 1936, when the whole nation was shown in dramatic fashion just what can happen when nature goes on a rampage. It made the nation conscious of the hazards that wheat growers face year after year. More than that, it clearly demonstrated that wheat growers needed some system of insurance, under which the whole wheat-growing industry could co-operate to absorb the losses of the individuals, and under which growers could pay in advance, and on the installment plan, the cost of crop failure, rather than to have the whole load dumped on them in 1, 2, or 3 bad years.

So in 1938, Congress authorized the Crop Insurance Program, establishing the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to administer it. The objectives of the program were 2: To develop a sound and workable crop insurance system whereby wheat growers might protect themselves against the shock of crop failure; and to obtain, thru the wheat program, experience which might point the way to a system of insurance for other crops.

Mechanics of Plan

For those who are not already familiar with the mechanics of the wheat crop insurance plan, a brief summary follows:

Protection offered: Coverage of either 50 or 75 per cent of the average farm yield. This yield is computed from the actual or appraised experience of the individual farm for a representative base period of 13 years (20 years in some areas). Coverage is "all-risk," including losses from drouth, hail, blowing, insects, disease, and other natural unavoidable hazards. Most growers insure for 75 per cent.

Cost: Growers pay a premium rate which varies with the risk of the farm, as shown by the loss history during the base period. In other words, the amount of indemnities that would have been paid had the farm been insured in the base period are determined. This is the "loss-cost" of the farm. This is averaged with the "loss-cost" of the county to bring in the experience of the usual losses in the area which the farm may have escaped, and to iron out any unusual losses which the farm may have suffered, which are not likely of recurrence. The premium is the average annual in-

stallment required to pay the losses over a representative period.

"All-wheat": The grower's insurance contract is written in terms of bushels of wheat, his premium is stated in wheat, and any losses are settled in terms of wheat. This "all-wheat" feature eliminates price as a factor in computing coverage and premium rates. Growers may pay in cash equivalent, or receive indemnity in this form, but the corporation invests all premiums immediately in actual wheat in storage.

Capital Funds: Any insurance firm must maintain capital reserve to meet unusual losses. Rates for crop insurance are based on long-range average and should balance out in the long run. But year-to-year conditions may cause premiums to exceed losses, or vice versa. The corporation has a capital fund of 20 million dollars to balance the wheat reserve from year to year.

Crop insurance was introduced to wheat growers on their 1939 crop, and in that first year 165,000 policies were written—15,000 of them in Kansas. Now, as crop insurance goes into its second year, more than 324,000 contracts are in force, mostly in the winter Wheat Belt, with the prospect of around 400,000 when the spring wheat growers sign up. Kansas, the largest single wheat producing state, also bulks largest in the insurance picture with more than 60,000 contracts on the 1940 harvest—4 times as many as in 1939.

Kansas Is Cross Section

The contracts on the Kansas wheat crop represent a pretty fair cross section of the wheat industry of the state. Altogether, Jayhawk growers paid premiums for 1940 amounting to \$978,000 bushels to insure an estimated total of 2,862,000 acres, for a yield estimated at 24,000,000 bushels. That represents about 23.2 per cent of total state plantings.

An interesting fact in the sign-up is that all insurance was written before it was known that the winter Wheat Belt was in for an unusually dry fall. The corporation has established a policy that all insurance premiums must be paid before the crop is planted, in order that all farmers in the program will be on the same footing as to the prospects of the crop. In Kansas the sign-up deadline was September 30 in the eastern half of the state and September 20 in the western half.

The wide distribution of the insurance is taken as a healthy sign for the program as a whole, indicating that rates are reflecting accurately the difference in risk from farm to farm. For example, a northeastern

Bird a Kansas Boy

John A. Bird, who prepared this article on wheat crop insurance, is a Kansas farm boy born and reared on a wheat farm near Hays. He combined wheat growing, free-lance writing on farm subjects, and advertising work until 1934 when he joined the Washington, D. C., staff of the AAA, becoming Assistant Chief of the Press Section. In 1936 Kansas claimed him again for a time as associate professor of journalism at Kansas State College, until May of 1938 when he was called to Washington again as Chief of the Information Section of the Crop Insurance Corporation. Mr. Bird stopped in the Kansas Farmer office recently to discuss the wheat insurance situation, having been sent out here to make a survey and to talk to crop men and farmers in an effort to obtain valuable first-hand information.

county, Brown, leads in the total number of farms insured, with 2,098 signed-up. In this county the risk is small, with the average policy covering 17.4 acres, guaranteeing a production—75 per cent basis—of slightly more than 13 bushels an acre, for a premium of around 7/10 of a bushel an acre.

Rawlins County Leads

A northwestern county, Rawlins, leads in the total acreage and production insured. In this county, typical of the major Wheat Belt, 912 farmers have insured 98,000 acres for a total of 698,000 bushels. On the average Rawlins county farm, the grower insured 107 acres, paying a premium of 1.8 bushels an acre for an insured production of 7.1 bushels an acre.

In southwest counties, representing the highest risk area, growers paid an average premium of 1.5 bushels to insure 4.3 bushels of yield—a rate of 37 per cent.

In summing up the progress of wheat crop insurance to date, it can be said that the plan has moved a long way toward accomplishment of its objectives. In its first year, came a field operating test of the plan, pointing the way to many improvements. Out of this experience has come a simpler program for 1940, under which carefully tested insurable yields and premium rates were established for virtually every wheat farm in the country. The plan was ready to operate smoothly and effectively in just such an emergency as wheat growers now are meeting.

1940 Will Demonstrate

In 1940, crop insurance will have an opportunity to demonstrate just how it can work for wheat growers to take the sting out of crop failure, and to offset some of the ill effects that crop failure brings. For example, it should lessen the need of many farmers for emergency loans, thus saving them interest; it will save many farmers from losing their land, as they might otherwise do in case of income failure; it will enable farmers to keep their land in condition, to get ready for the next crop to come, thus improving chances of future income; it will maintain the insured farmer's buying power, and thus aid in keeping main street alive and ticking in the face of adverse crop conditions. In effect, thru the simple medium of insurance, many growers have maintained an interest in the surplus, and will be in position to share in any increased value. They have changed the old saying around to: "When the price is up, most likely you will have wheat to sell."

—KF—

Protests "Double Taxation"

Harper county's agricultural conservation committee protested recently against state assessment of government loan wheat at the general property rate at the owner's place of residence, according to County Agent W. E. Gregory. Gregory said the committee had informed the Commission of Revenue and Taxation that it considers the plan to be "double taxation," in levying both on the wheat and on equipment bought by farmers with money obtained from wheat loans, and "confiscatory" in taxing up to 3 cents a bushel, grain in which the farmer's equity is only 6 to 8 cents a bushel. Committee members are R. D. Ely, Attica; Ellis Stackfeth, Anthony; and F. E. Van Valkenburg, Danville.

Altho the Commission of Revenue and Taxation has not ruled on this case, they have ruled before that if a farmer mortgages one quarter of land to buy another, he still must pay taxes on both quarters.

RACKET "SECRETARY" IRATE

By J. M. PARKS, Manager
Kansas Farmer Protective Service

THE brief announcement we made in the December 30 issue of Kansas Farmer about "Tax Refund Racket" came to the attention of at least one interested reader. Here's his response:

"In an article in the Kansas Farmer under date of December 30, 1939, by J. M. Parks, Manager of the Kansas Farmers Protector Service, Mr. Parks refers to the '-----' Association as a tax refund racket fraud. By the phraseology used, Mr. Parks infers that there are rackets in America. By his feeble effort to discredit all other rackets, he does not include his Protector Service as one of these rackets and we could advise the farmers in Kansas to beware of the Protector racket conducted by Mr. Parks on such evidence. . . .

"Because of the apparent lack of knowledge expressed by Mr. Parks on the history of the resolution passed by a unanimous vote of the U. S. Senate on August 1, 1939, Mr. Parks, in his ignorance of these facts, has by innuendo accused the U. S. Senate of approving rackets. . . .

"Please Make Correction"

"Therefore, we feel confident that you will take the necessary steps to correct Mr. Parks by giving him the facts and also caution the editors of Kansas Farmer not to allow articles unsupported by fact to appear in your paper in the future concerning your organization; and it seems to be in order that an article, wholly discrediting the article by Mr. Parks in your paper under date of December 30, 1939, issue, should appear at an early date, and on the same page. Looking forward to this correction, we remain, Sincerely yours,
Secretary."

We do not mind being called "ignorant," neither do we object to our article being referred to as a "feeble effort." Perhaps the "secretary" is right, comparatively speaking. Perhaps, too, he can find some who will agree with him that our Protective (not Protector) Service is a racket. As a matter of fact, we know of several penitentiaries which contain men of that belief—men who are now serving sentences for having stolen from farms posted with Kansas Farmer Protective Service warning signs.

While our primary purpose is the curbing of farm thievery, we are unable to see much difference between the sneak thief who comes by night and steals a dozen hens and the agent of a so-called "Processing Tax Recovery" organization who comes by day and by clever misrepresentation persuades a farmer to pay a 4 per cent fee in advance on a processing tax which cannot be recovered until the necessary legislation is effected, and which then will not require any help from such an organization.

No Agent Necessary

If the way is ever opened up by Congress for farmers to recover the processing tax paid on hogs, we want the farmers to have all that refund—not just 92 per cent or 96 per cent of it.

The organization, of which the writer of the letter we quoted is supposed to be "secretary," claims that the farmers in a state near Kansas paid around a million dollars in processing taxes on hogs sold while the AAA was in operation. If the "secretary" and his helpers can collect 4 per cent of that as fees, they will have around \$40,000 whether or not the farmers ever get anything. Then, if they take in, say times that much from other states, they will have hoarded a sum of around \$200,000.



Oh, yes, as to "articles unsupported by facts." We will let our readers be the judge after studying the following from a release put out by the Solicitor of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, on February 10, 1938, under this heading:

Statement warns farmers against misleading solicitations for processing tax refunds.

"It has been brought to my attention that certain organizations are soliciting money from farmers and are representing either that they can obtain refunds of processing taxes for farmers under existing legislation or that they can expedite the passage of legislation authorizing such tax refunds. Similar attempts to collect money from farmers upon the promise of obtaining refunds of processing taxes, either under existing legislation or under laws which these persons hope will be passed, have been made from time to time ever since January 6, 1936, when the Supreme Court declared the processing taxes to be invalid.

"It should also be emphasized that if any legislation should be passed by the Congress authorizing or allowing any refund of processing taxes to a farmer, whether signer or non-signer, on any basis other than that contained in present legislation, it would be unnecessary for the farmer, in securing his refund, to be represented by any intermediate agent. . . . Farmers should be warned not to allow themselves to be mulcted of funds upon such false promises."

Senator Makes Statement

Finally, to bring the proposition up-to-date, we have a statement issued by U. S. Senator Arthur Capper, member of the Senate's committee on Agriculture and Forestry, on January 24, 1940, a part of which reads: "Altho the bill has passed the Senate, there is little probability the measure for refunding of the processing taxes will be passed by Congress."

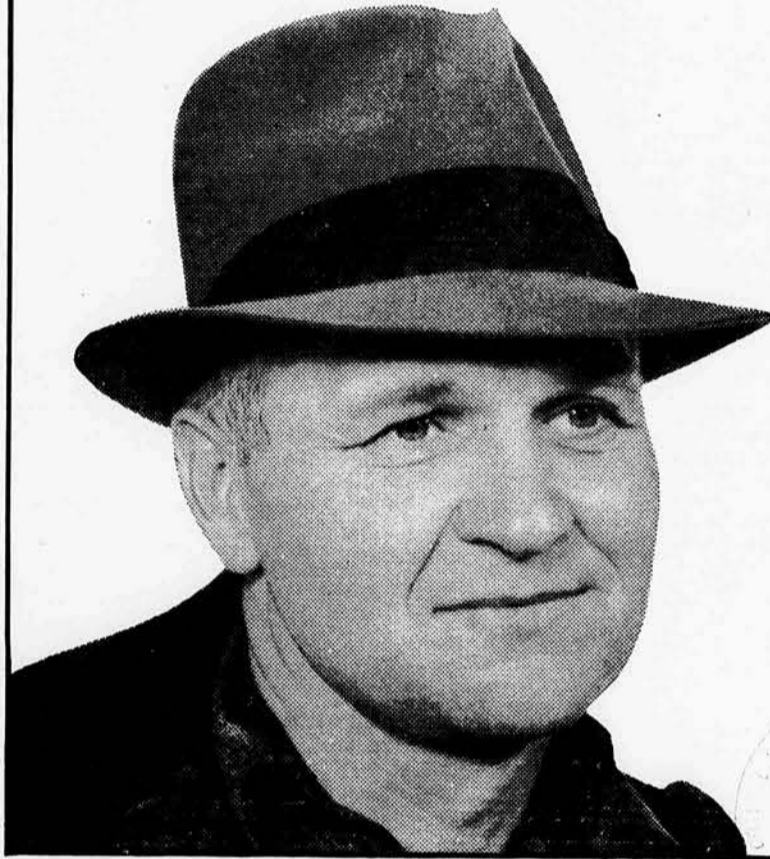
If S. J. RES. 66 should go into effect, it must be remembered that it closes with this provision regarding the time for filing of claims by producers, "Provided, however, that such claim, if not previously filed, must be filed with the Commissioner at Washington, District of Columbia, within 1 year from the effective date of this Act, and proof must be submitted on any and all claims within 18 months from such effective date in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner."

To sum up, we have it from good authority that it is unlikely a bill will be enacted opening the way for a refund of hog processing taxes to farmers; but if such a law is passed, farmers will be given 1 year in which to file their claims and an additional 6 months in which to present proof.

Don't be in any rush to contribute 4 per cent in fees to sharpers who come to you with glowing promises. Wait until the proper time to file your claim, if that time ever comes, then do it yourself and save the fee.

To date, in its war on thievery, Kansas Farmer has paid a total of \$30,062.50 in rewards for the conviction of 1,262 criminals.

I didn't realize how many farm jobs a FORD V-8 TRUCK can handle



It's a common sight to see a Ford V-8 Truck breezing along to market with a load of hogs or cattle or corn or wheat. That's what you naturally expect to see it doing.

But that's the easiest part of the truck's job. Get back off the roads to see the Ford V-8 Truck really at work. You'll find it on the job regardless of roads or loads. It's out in the fields just like any other farm implement. It's busy doing a little of everything—doing it quicker,

more economically. That's the way it really makes good on the farm—keeping busy.

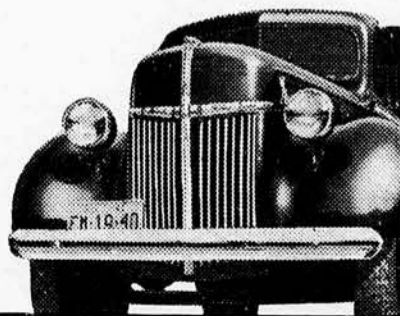
Today, there's a Ford V-8 Truck for any farm use. Among the many different body and chassis types, you'll find the piece of equipment that can do a lot of different jobs for you. Check this with an "on-the-job" test right out in your own fields or roads and with you or your hired hand at the wheel. Your Ford dealer will be glad to make arrangements.

Ford Motor Company, builders of Ford V-8 and Mercury Cars, Ford Trucks, Commercial Cars, Station Wagons and Transit Buses.



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Increased engine and chassis accessibility • 3 V-8 engines—95, 85 and 60 hp • Sealed-Beam Headlamps • Bigger batteries, larger generators; automatic voltage regulation • Battery Condition Indicator • Fan on crankshaft (except C.O.E.) • Larger front axle on regulars • Full-floating rear axle with straddle-mounted pinion—ring-gear thrust plate • Semi-centrifugal clutch • Big hydraulic brakes • Worm-and-roller steering • Needle-roller-bearing universal joints • Ford Engine and Parts Exchange Plan.



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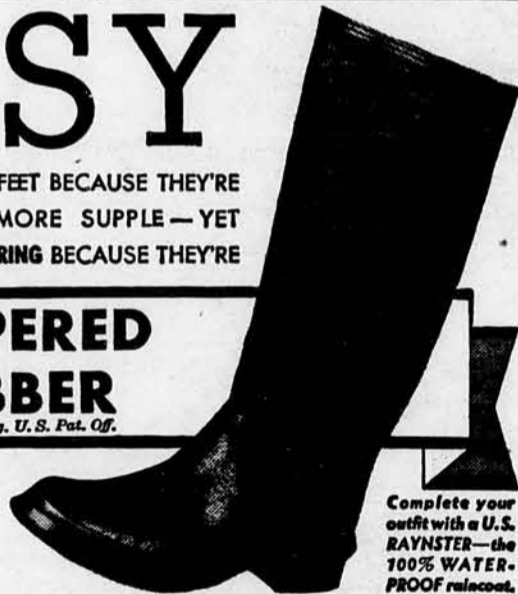
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LIGHTER, MORE SUPPLE—YET
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WOMEN IN "40'S" YOUR 40'S

Read This Important Message!
Do you dread those "trying years" (38 to 52)? Are you getting moody, cranky and NERVOUS? Do you fear hot flashes, weakening dizzy spells? Are you jealous of attentions other women get? THEN LISTEN—

These symptoms often result from female functional disorders. So start today and take famous Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. For over 60 yrs. Pinkham's Compound has helped hundreds of thousands of grateful women to go "smiling thru" difficult days. Pinkham's has helped calm unstrung nerves and lessen annoying female functional "irregularities."

The best known and one of the most effective "woman's" tonics. In liquid or handy to carry tablet form (similar formula). Try it!

Peering at Pyramids

(Continued from Page 14)

the Egyptian standard of living by providing public works. Not having reached our present stage of boondoggling perfection, such as swimming pools and playgrounds, he put 100,000 WPAers at work building him a tomb. The building of this pyramid took 20 years, and by this time the public works system was so firmly established that it became permanent and each succeeding ruler kept on building tombs. The Pyramid of Gizeh is a replica of Cheops, except that it lacks 80 feet of being as high. There are several lesser pyramids.

Modern man's imagination has worked overtime in trying to picture the building of the pyramids. The general idea is that a great earth ramp was built and that these great stones were worked into position by main strength and awkwardness. I have seen paintings showing hundreds of men, straining at cables to bring these stones into position. I wonder if we are not flattering ourselves in thinking that we are the first people to discover a way of doing things.

Surely a people that had the engineering ability to design the Pyramid of Cheops had brains enough to build engines, hoists and other machines of the builders' trade. These were no primitive people. Civilization simply took a set-back and the arts of those days were forgotten during the several thousand years that it took to come back.

Leaving Cheops we walked down to the Sphinx. This is the crouching figure of a lion with outspread paws and a human head. The figure is 187 feet long and 60 feet high. It is composed of solid granite. The face of the head has been disfigured, so it is said, by the Arabs as the Mohammedan religion forbids the making of any human image. At one side are the ruins of an ancient temple known as "The Temple of the Sphinx."

What school boy has not gazed at the picture in his geography and pondered the riddle of the Sphinx? Archeologists have solved this riddle also. The pyramids had been built around a huge natural mass of granite. The then reigning Pharaoh thought that this mass of granite disfigured the setting. He was making plans to have it removed when a sculptor noted that the rock bore a natural resemblance of a crouching lion. He thereupon sold the Pharaoh on the idea of having the whole thing carved into a monument and got himself a fat government job. It seems that nothing under the sun is new.

A strange solemn feeling comes over one as he stands before this great monument. I tried to recall some of the historical events that had marched in front of that stony, brooding face. I had gotten no farther than Napoleon's address to his army and his "Soldiers,

20 centuries look down upon you," when Tex rudely interrupted with, "When do we eat?" There was small reverence in Tex who would rather look at a live mamma than a dead mummy, so we drove back to Cairo for lunch.

Cairo is the capital city of Egypt and, as in other world capitals, people are better dressed and appear more prosperous. After the World War, England relinquished the protectorate she had held over the country and Egypt set herself up as an independent kingdom. The English, however, still lend a guiding hand and British influence can be detected in the dress and customs of the people one sees in the street.

It is said that women are taking a more active interest in government and that they are asking for the freedom of the Turkish women, who are also Moslems. Yet more than half the Egyptian women still wear the veil and it is a rarity to see one in a cafe or other public place, especially after nightfall.

Tex and I had both wanted to visit the archeological museum, said to be the largest in the world, but Ali had other plans. There is no use in trying to argue with an Egyptian guide. "Presently, sirs," he answered our orders and drove to the bazaar streets.

When we finally made him understand that bazaars were old stuff and that we were not in the market for souvenirs, we drove on.

—KF—

Artistic Farmer

(Continued from Page 9)

to see about the hog market in the city. Today would be as good as anytime. He'd not go near that hall! If he should drop in and look around, there would be so many people that Florena need not see him. He, with his bronzed and ugly "mug," would sure look decorative to Florena!

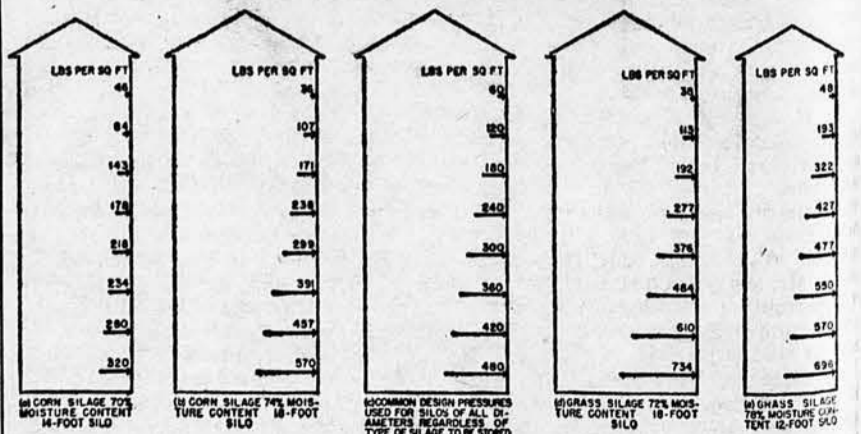
As he went to his car he hastily snatched a pink rose. He would bet his bottom dollar her picture would be pink roses. Her magazine covers were usually flowers.

When he entered the Hall it was filled with people. He passed thru, viewing paintings, large, small, and of everything imaginable.

"This won first," someone said. Walt looked up. Yes, there was the blue ribbon. In the corner he saw the initials for which he searched. Then his mouth flew open. That wasn't pink roses! What he saw was rich brown earth, freshly turned, a yellow and white colie, a slick team of bays, and yes! A Tolliver back if he ever saw one.

"Well?" a voice said at his elbow. He turned, and looking into Florena's eyes, he knew that "artistic farming" or otherwise, it did not matter.

Pressure in the Silo



So that every farmer may understand the importance of sufficient reinforcing for both old as well as new silos, the U. S. D. A. conducted an investigation into silage pressures. The diagram shows comparative lateral pressures taken at intervals of 5 feet with varying moisture contents and diameters, with corn and grass silage. The pressures for which silos have been designed in the past are also shown.

Spring Wheat Yields Low

HERE are results of Kansas yield tests which show why spring wheat is not recommended for Kansas. The following averages were recorded over a period of 11 to 23 years, comparing spring wheat with winter wheat:

Station	Winter Wheat (Bu.)	Spring Wheat (Bu.)
Manhattan	32.7	7.5
Hays	23.9	8.8
Colby	16.7	8.9
Garden City	6.1	3.8
Tribune	6.9	3.7

Comparing spring wheat with barley and oats, results were as follows:

Station	Pounds to the Acre of		
	Spring Wheat	Barley	Oats
Manhattan	450	1,070	1,581
Hays	528	1,428	1,178
Colby	534	1,411	851
Garden City	228	365	349
Tribune	222	370	379

Editors of Kansas Farmer will be glad to hear your experiences with spring wheat.

Experts Tell of Fertilizer

AT LEAST one group of dealers who sell commercial fertilizer to Kansas farmers will be prepared to give their customers some good information on what should be used and how it should be applied. More than 120 representatives of the Anaconda Fertilizer Company were in Topeka February 29 to attend a Fertilizer Dealers Training School.

Dealers, in attendance from 34 counties, were complimented by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. Speaking before the group at their noon luncheon, Mr. Mohler said those who sell fertilizer and give advice about it, play an important role in the guidance of Kansas agriculture. He expressed pleasure over the fact that this group was learning basic facts about the fertilizer needs of Kansas soils.

The program, arranged by Judd Wolfram, Kansas fieldman for the Anaconda Company, revealed actual field results from use of phosphatic fertilizer in this state. R. I. Throckmorton, head of the department of agronomy at Kansas State College, told the group that Kansas soils have always been deficient in phosphorus. He explained that for many soils in the eastern two-fifths of the state, addition of this element pays good dividends in production of alfalfa, clovers, grass, wheat, oats, potatoes, and, under certain conditions, sorghums.

Reviewing the principal fertilizers that are sold commercially, Mr. Throckmorton explained that Kansas soils have a relatively high content of potassium, and that it is not needed here as a fertilizer element. He related that nitrogen requirements of average Kansas soils can be met for most crops by growing legumes in the rotation, by applying manure, and by returning all crop residues to the soil. In the case of phosphorus requirements the situation is different, Throckmorton declared. He explained that supplying this element to needy soils is now an essential part of good farming practice.

W. H. Metzger, also of the College of agronomy department, warned dealers and farmers alike to beware of those who base fertilizer recommendations on chemical tests. He advised actual field tests as the only dependable method of knowing what your soil needs. Mr. Metzger explained that best results from use of phosphatic fertilizer comes from drilling the fertilizer in the row as seed is planted.

As presented by Dr. H. E. Myers, S. C. soil specialist, Kansas experimental tests show superphosphate to be the most economical form of phosphatic fertilizer for soils of Kansas, at present.

Dr. Myers told of yield tests in which superphosphate and lime were applied

together, and singly. When the 2 were used together each one increased yields virtually as much as when applied alone, indicating it is advisable to use lime and phosphorus together in most cases.

Proper rates of applying superphosphate for crops in this state were given by A. L. Clapp, secretary of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association. For alfalfa, Clapp advised 60 pounds of 45 per cent superphosphate drilled with the seed, and 60 pounds applied as a top dressing each year thereafter during the life of the alfalfa. If 20 per cent superphosphate is used, he recommended application of 140 pounds, or in the case of 16 per cent superphosphate 175 pounds.

For Sweet clover and Red clover, Clapp advised the same rate of application at seeding time as that for alfalfa. For wheat, he recommended 50 pounds of the 45 per cent superphosphate, 120 pounds of the 20 per cent fertilizer or 150 pounds of the 16 per cent material. Application for oats was recommended at the rate of 40 pounds, 90 pounds, or 110 pounds, respectively, for the 3 forms of superphosphate. For new seedings of grass, he recommended application of ammonium phosphate, carrying nitrogen as well as phosphorus. Rate of application advised for this is 150 pounds an acre.

—KF—

Stronger Sprouts on Seed

Seed treatment does more than control smut. This was clearly shown by John C. Miller, plant disease specialist, at his meetings in Beloit and Hunter, recently, according to County Agent R. W. McBurney. Treated seed made strong sprouts; untreated seed made weak sprouts and often failed to grow, and were covered with mold in the samples exhibited. Samples of oats, barley, and kafir all showed about the same results in the treated and untreated samples.

—KF—

Parity Rates Announced

Parity payment rates for 1940, which will be made to producers who plant within their 1940 acreage allotments of cotton, corn, wheat, and rice, have been announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Payments will be made on the normal yield of each producer's acreage allotment. Rates are: Wheat, 10 cents a bushel; corn, 5 cents a bushel; rice, 1.7 cents per hundredweight; and cotton, 1.55 cents a pound. Since the estimated 1939 season average price for each kind of tobacco was above 75 per cent of parity, no price adjustment payments will be made on that crop in 1940.

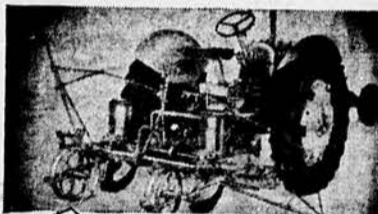
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Speak a good word for KANSAS FARMER when writing to advertisers; it helps you and helps us.

"This Little Pig Stayed Home"

By RUTH GOODALL

THIS is not a bedtime story about baby's second toe, for naturally what's popped into your mind is that old nursery rhyme about

"This little pig went to market,
And this little pig stayed home."

Being a mother you're no doubt remembering, too, your own baby's delight as you counted off the lines on tiny, pink toes—but this not a "do you remember" story, either.

It's about good food we're thinking, and what, we ask you, is better, this time of year at least, than pork, either fresh or smoked, be it roast, fried, served straight or in scads of intriguing combinations?

So read on, milady, for altho this is not a thriller with a romantic ending, the results, tried out in your own kitchen, are certain to prove most satisfying. We've assembled some of our up-to-date pork tricks hoping to help you in a what-to-do-now way with that fattest, nicest of all little pig that Father kept home to be butchered

company dinner or only slices of ham and eggs for a substantial family breakfast, you may be sure it will be given a cordial welcome.

Baked Ham

In preparing a ham, bake it without par-boiling. Simply place the whole or half ham fat side up on a rack in a roasting pan. Do not add water and do not cover it. Place in a slow oven, 300 degrees Fahrenheit, and bake until done, allowing about 25 minutes per pound for baking a whole ham and 30 minutes per pound for a half ham. To decorate the ham and to glaze the exterior, remove it from the oven about 45 minutes before the end of the cooking time and take off the rind, if this has not been done. Score the fat in diagonal lines. For a tasty finish, rub the surface with brown sugar which has been combined with a teaspoon of mustard and moistened with the ham drippings. Whole cloves stuck in the center of the diamonds form a simple but effective decoration. Return the ham to the oven to finish baking and to glaze the surface.

There are countless ways to use leftover ham. One of the nicest ways to use the very last bits of a ham is to dice it quite fine and sprinkle it over waffle batter just before closing the iron. Ground or finely diced cooked ham is an excellent addition to any casserole dish. If it is the tag ends of the ham and there is just a little left, don't hesitate to add it to escalloped corn or potatoes as a seasoning.

Here are several of my "pet" recipes I know you'll like if you try:

Ham and Corn Fritters

Palate ticklers, that's what you'll say about these fritters.

1 cup thick canned or fresh cooked corn	1 tablespoon minced onion
1 cup ground boiled ham	$\frac{3}{4}$ cup flour
	$1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons baking powder.

Mix corn, ham, and onion. Sift flour and baking powder together and add to corn mixture. When all is well-blended, drop by teaspoons into deep hot lard at 375 degrees F. Drain well on soft paper. Serve with well-seasoned cream sauce or tomato sauce. Corned beef may be used in place of the ham, if desired.



Favorite pork dish from Florida is smoked tenderloin—butchers call this a cotage roll—basted with grapefruit juice and served with grapefruit conserve. It's sure to win friends in Kansas.

Good as they are pork chops served the same old way become deadly monotonous, but barbecued, well that's something entirely different.

Barbecue Pork Chops

6 rib pork chops, cut $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon paprika
1 garlic clove	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon chill powder
1 tablespoon butter	1 teaspoon light brown sugar
1 onion sliced	1 teaspoon dry mustard
1 tablespoon flour	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt	$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups canned unsweetened pineapple juice
Dash of black pepper	
2 tablespoons vinegar	
Dash of red pepper	
	Few drops tabasco

Rub a large frying pan with a cut clove of garlic. Melt butter in the pan and when it begins to bubble place pork chops in frying pan. Brown each side quickly. Remove chops to a cas-

serole. Place onions in frying pan and cook gently until partly tender and slightly browned. Mix the spices, flour and sugar. Push onions to one side in skillet and add the spice mixture to the fat. Mix until smooth and slightly thickened. Pour sauce over pork chops, cover and bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees F., for 1 hour. Serve from casserole, with fluffy white rice.

Hot out of the oven, this egg noddle and ham casserole is a perfect pepper-upper any cold day, and a little cheese sauce poured over it increases the zest.

Egg Noodle Ham Casserole

$\frac{1}{2}$ pound egg noodles	$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups diced ham
2 tablespoons butter	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup crushed pineapple (drained)
	Salt and pepper to taste

Cook the egg noodles in rapidly boiling, salted water. Drain, but do not blanch. Combine with all the other ingredients. Place in a casserole. Bake for 1 hour at 300 degrees. If uncooked ham is used, cut into smaller pieces and use less salt in seasoning.

Cheese Sauce

Add 1 cup mild cheese, diced, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups medium white sauce. Cook in a double boiler until smooth.

Was there ever a pleasanter aroma than bacon sizzling in the pan, especially on a cold winter morning? A new twist is to combine it with eggs and hominy—and what a grand beginning you have for any day.

Bacon and Hominy Omelet

Bacon slices	1 teaspoon salt
1 No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ can hominy	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon pepper
	3 eggs
	6 tablespoons milk

Panbroil bacon slices. Remove from skillet. Add well-drained hominy to bacon fat. Season and heat thoroly. Add beaten eggs and milk. Cook only until the eggs are set. Turn onto platter and lay bacon strips over it.

For the sake of variety, why not cut pork chops double thickness and stuff them? Be sure to cut the pocket into the chops from the side next to the bone. There is no membrane on this side of the chop which contracts on heating. This makes it unnecessary to

Why Not Serve?

Breakfast

Tomato Juice
Bacon and Hominy Omelet
Baking Powder Biscuits—Honey Coffee

Dinner

Pork Roast with Spicy Sauce
Browned Potatoes
Buttered Green Beans
Cole Slaw
Hot Rolls Butter Jelly
Baked Apples Coffee

Supper

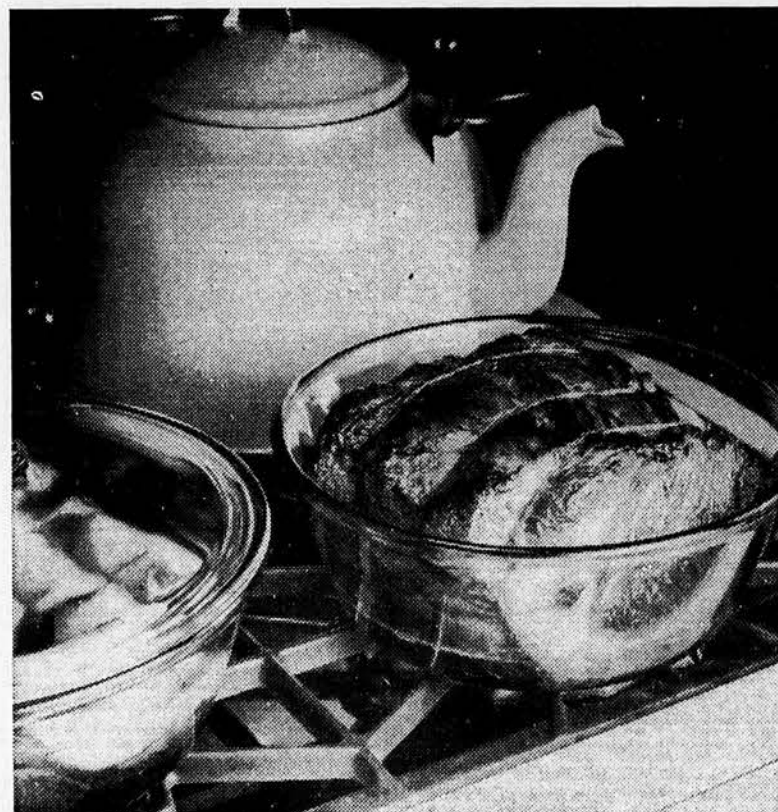
Ham and Corn Fritters
Tomato Sauce
Buttered Peas
Whole Wheat Bread Butter
Pineapple and Cabbage Salad
Gingerbread Coffee

after he's sent all the umsteen other little pigs off to market.

After the little pig, which let us hope had been fattened to hog size so there's more of it, has been butchered and cut into pieces, the hams and bacon cured and hung away—comes the housewife's part of the butchering orgy. There's lard to be rendered, head and feet and scrap portions to be taken care of, the sausage made, ditto the scrapple and head cheese. To be sure it's work, but what a source of satisfaction there is in a bountiful supply of delicious and nutritious food for one's family.

As long as freezing temperatures continue those "fresh" cuts can be taken care of in the natural course of events, and with every fair-sized town equipped with freezing lockers these days, farmers who do their own butchering may enjoy pork chops or a loin roast on into the summer months just as do city folks who have access to corner butcher shops. Charges made for freezing lockers are nominal, but if one does not wish to add that extra cost, the housewife may always resort to the good old canning method in utilizing any surplus the family does not consume within a reasonable length of time. How good it seems, too, to be able to run down to the basement, quickly grab up a can of roast pork, and with no more effort than it takes to open and heat it, have ready a dinner "fit for a king." And who would ever dream the cook had spent the afternoon at club or visiting?

Ace-high in popularity is smoked ham. Whether you serve a baked whole ham with all the trimmings for your



Delicious and juicy is a pork shoulder kettle roast. Up-to-date kettles, remember, are glass and go right to the table. What a blessing for dishwashers!

skewer the edges together to hold in the dressing.

Stuffed Pork Chops

6 pork chops, 1 inch thick Parsley

Wipe the chops with a damp cloth to be sure they are clean. Fill the pocket with this dressing:

Dressing

1½ cups bread crumbs
½ teaspoon onion salt
¼ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon poultry seasoning
4 tablespoons chopped celery

Mix all ingredients of the dressing lightly and fill pockets in the pork chops. Arrange in a 2-quart glass utility dish and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees F., for about one hour. Turn the chops once during the baking. Garnish with parsley and serve directly from the utility dish as a platter.

Roast pork is at its best when served with a tart accompaniment. Sauerkraut serves this purpose, or perhaps you may want a tart salad. Apple or cranberry sauce are good choices, also.

Pork Roast with Spicy Sauce

Bone and roll a pork shoulder—and Dad won't mind doing the carving.

Pork picnic shoulder roll
2 small onions, minced
1 tablespoon Worcester sauce
1½ cup water
1 tablespoon sugar
½ teaspoon paprika
½ cup vinegar
2 tablespoons catsup
Salt and pepper

Season with salt and pepper. Place fat side up on a rack in an open roasting pan. Insert a meat thermometer so the bulb reaches the center of the roll. Put in a moderate oven, 350 degrees F., and roast until well done. When done, the meat thermometer will register 185 degrees F. Allow approximately 40 to 45 minutes per pound for roasting a boned shoulder. Combine other ingredients, and cook together for 5 minutes, until flavors are blended. Serve as sauce with roast pork.

Aren't casserole dishes wonderful? They produce good dinners with so little effort—and this one is no exception:

Pork Chops with Baby Limas

4 shoulder chops
1 onion
2 tablespoons fat
½ cups dried baby lima beans (which have been soaked overnight)
2 cups clear meat or vegetable stock
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1 pimiento, chopped
2 tablespoons brown sugar
¼ bay leaf
2 teaspoons salt
Pepper

In a large skillet, heat the fat, and brown the chops on both sides. Chop onion, and brown at the same time. Remove chops and onion and mix all other ingredients in the skillet, and turn into a large casserole. Place chops on top. Cover and bake in moderate oven, 350 degrees F., for 1 hour.

New Tricks With Pork

Are you a "wonder-what-to-have-for-dinner" housewife? You won't be once you've tried our "New Tricks With Pork" that would let you serve pork 3 times a day, if you wished, without a single complaint from your family. The day's menus given suggest what you could do with pork for all 3 meals and are but a sample of the 2 weeks' menus accompanied with meat recipes given in our pork leaflet. The leaflet also lists 14 cuts of pork and gives 3 different suggestions for appetizer or soup, starchy and green vegetables, bread, relish, salad, and dessert to be served with each cut. To obtain your copy of this pork leaflet, send a post card asking for it to: Ruth Goodall, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Should Children Earn the Money They Spend?

By MRS. D. N. PORTER

DO YOUR children "earn" or merely "receive" their spending money? It sometimes makes lots of difference in how they spend it, as I learned all too well. It was Saturday afternoon and the whole neighborhood was in town doing week-end shopping. I was with a friend when her 10-year-old daughter came to her with the request for money to treat "the crowd" to ice cream.

My friend replied "No, I will not give you the money, but did you forget you put your purse with your lamb money in it, in my bag? You can have that, if you wish."

Her daughter hesitated a moment and then decided she would not use her money as she was saving that for a little trip before school started. She would not have hesitated to use the money if her mother had given it to her, but the money she had earned by raising orphan lambs—that was different.

It is natural for a child to have more consideration for money they have earned, than for that given them. On a farm there are many opportunities for children to earn money not only for spending money but for clothes, a bank account, stock or toward their higher education.

The raising of orphan stock by the youngsters takes that much work off the hands of the older members of the family, interests the children in the fundamentals of farm life and gives them responsibility and constructive work. I have a niece and nephew in the same grade at school. They knew when they were ready for high school they would have to have some way to drive to and from town. The boy earned money during vacation driving a hay rake, while his sister bought orphan lambs for a small sum from a neighboring sheepman, and raised them. In the fall they pooled their money and

bought a good little used car, in which to drive to school.

A small plot of ground planted to a vegetable for which there is a good sale; a berry patch that provides a surplus of fruit; a patch of horseradish that may be ground, bottled and sold; or a hotbed where cabbage, tomato and pansy plants may be started may be a source of income to the farm child.

If your rhubarb needs thinning out, plan to let Son or Daughter try forcing some for the early market, this spring. A setting or two of eggs from a different breed or variety than you raise will not only make a little spending money for the child, but develops an interest in poultry which may be worthwhile in later years.

On many farms several bushels of good, marketable wild nuts go to waste each year. These could be gathered and sold quite profitably. The girls on my father's farm gathered, hulled and sold more than \$40 worth of black walnuts one fall. Putting them thru a hand corn sheller while the hulls were still soft greatly simplified the task of hulling them.

I know one girl who gathers and sells to a seed house several dollars worth of Oriental poppy seeds every summer and fall, from her mother's row of plants. A good market may be developed for bulbs and tubers. A row of winter onions will yield a neat little income every spring from the green onions, and again in the fall from onion sets.

In fact, there is almost no limit to the number of ways the average farm boy or girl can develop for earning spending money, given a little help and advice from their parents. Remember, also, to let them learn to spend this money properly. Advice should be given as to saving money, to be sure, but no child should be denied the pleasure and education of learning to buy.

Kitchen Made Cleaning Aids

By MRS. B. A. NEILSEN

WE MAY all think that house-cleaning orgies should be avoided by keeping things up from week to week, yet annually there comes a time when we are sure to develop a house-cleaning complex. Scrubbing, cleaning, painting, varnishing, waxing and polishing becomes the order of the day. At this season many a housewife finds it necessary to stretch the "butter and egg money" to cover the needed waxes, furniture polish, creams, etc. The following preparations may all be made at substantial savings, and all have been tried out in hundreds of homes.

Cleaner for Varnished Woodwork

Over hot water, heat together the following ingredients: 1 quart hot water, 3 tablespoons boiled linseed oil and 1 tablespoon turpentine. Keep this mixture away from the fire as the turpentine is inflammable. Moisten a cloth with the hot mixture and go over the woodwork. Wipe with a soft cloth.

Spot Remover for Wallpaper

Grease spots, if not too soiled, may be removed from wallpaper by applying fuller's earth mixed with a very little water—just enough to cause it to stick to the paper—and leaving it until dry. It may then be removed with a stiff brush. Repeat the treatment if necessary.

Laundry Bleach

This is commonly called Javelle water and is made by mixing together three-fourths pounds washing soda, one quart boiling water, one pound fresh chloride of lime and two quarts cold water. Stir well. Let settle and clear. Pour clear liquid into bottles and store.

The remaining sediment is an excellent disinfectant for toilets, sinks and drains. The amount of this bleach needed will vary with different water. I use one cupful to a boiler of water.

Pumice Paste

This is an excellent hand cleaner for use after doing hand-griming work. Dissolve one-fourth cake alkali-free soap in one pint of soft water. Cool. Add one cup powdered pumice. Mix well. Beat with an egg beater to a creamy paste. Thin with hot water to the desired consistency. Store in covered jars or cans.

Hand Lotion

This inexpensive hand lotion is a good one for strenuous house-cleaning days, or any other time, and supplies may be bought at any drug store. Dissolve one-fourth ounce of gum of tragacanth in one pint of warm water and let stand over night. In the morning add two ounces glycerine, one ounce alcohol, one ounce bay rum and sufficient water to make one quart of lotion. Keep in a covered jar or bottle.

Furniture Polish

Put one cup turpentine in a quart jar. Add one cup vinegar. Shake well. Add one cup denatured alcohol and shake well. Add one cup raw linseed oil and shake well. Mix in order given.

Wax for Floors and Furniture

Melt 1 ounce of beeswax and four ounces paraffin over hot water. When melted and well heated, remove from hot water and add one ounce raw linseed oil and six ounces turpentine.

Beat with an egg beater until creamy and thick. Keep away from flame as the turpentine is inflammable. Keep in a covered tin. This makes 7½ pints.

Furniture Cream

This is for use on scuffed, rubbed or marred furniture. To a pint of crude oil add sufficient powdered pumice stone to make a thin paste. Apply liberally to marred surface. Rub briskly with a woolen cloth. Wipe off with a clean cloth and apply linseed oil, rubbing it in well. This treatment is fine for marred chair and table legs.

Stain for Floors and Furniture

A reliable painter gave me this tip. A good stain may be made by mixing roofing tar with gasoline or turpentine, until the desired color is obtained, and applying with a brush. By using this method I have obtained colors varying from golden oak to dark fumed oak or brown walnut. Such a stain may be finished with either wax or varnish.

Floor Cream

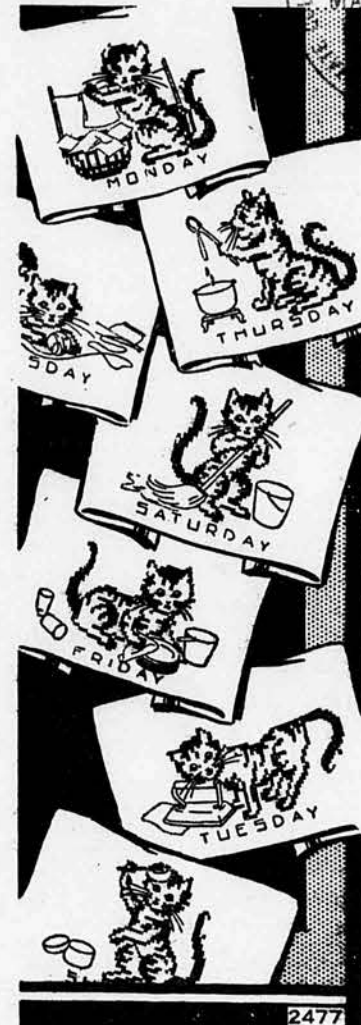
Mix together one-half cup boiled linseed oil and one and one-half cups turpentine. Apply sparingly and remove the surplus. This is to be used around linoleums and rugs. Use care not to leave a surplus to catch dust.

Silver Polish

Dissolve one-half cake alkali-free soap in one pint soft water. When cool add one and one-half cups whiting, which has been sifted and mixed to a paste with a little water. Stir well and add four tablespoons glycerine. With an egg beater, beat thoroly to a creamy paste. Add warm water if too thick. This also makes an ideal cleaner for light painted surfaces.

Get Started on These

KITTEN TOWELS



They're so easy to stitch on towels so why not brighten your kitchen? Pattern 2477 contains a transfer pattern of 7 motifs averaging 5½ by 8 inches; materials required; illustrations of stitches; color schemes. The pattern is 10 cents and may be obtained from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

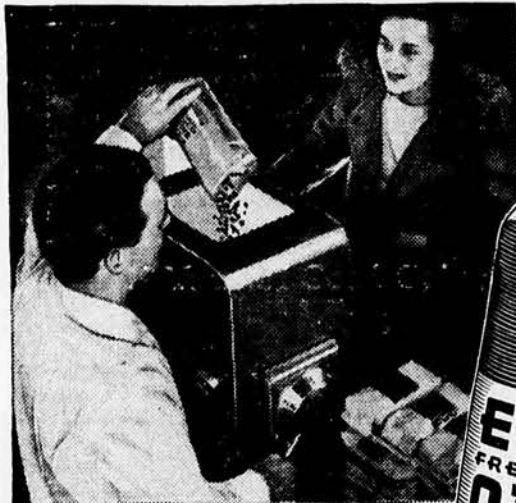
DIRECT FROM PLANTATION TO YOU

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JOIN THE THRIFTY THOUSANDS WHO SAVE
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Actually, A&P Coffee is the pick of the plantations, chosen by our own resident experts in South America, and shipped to our modern roasting plants in the U. S. A. Here it is tested, blended, roasted and rushed to A&P Stores to be ground fresh to your order, exactly right for your coffee pot.

By bringing it direct from plantation to you, we do away with in-between profits and extra handling charges. That's why you get gloriously good coffee at amazingly low prices. Next time, try A&P Coffee and convince yourself!



Custom ground: A&P Coffee is ground exactly right for your coffee pot: Coarse for Regular Pot; medium for Percolator; fine for Drip Pot; extra fine for Vacuum Pot.



Largest selling coffee in America is Eight O'Clock. Thousands save up to 10 cents a pound on this mild, mellow coffee. It's the pick of the crop, ground fresh to your order, exactly right for your coffee pot.

MILD AND
MELLOW



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It will pay you as a buyer or seller to watch the classified ads that are published in Kansas Farmer. Sellers of Poultry, Eggs, Cream, Hay, and Grain will find reliable dealers and manufacturers giving service in these lines.

If you are buying, be sure to see the hundreds of offerings under the following headings: Baby Chicks, Poultry, Hogs, Public Sales, Horses, Mules, Milk Goats, Sheep, Dogs, Farm Machinery, Electrical Equipment, Farm Supplies, Feeds, Field Seeds, Flower Seeds, Bulbs, Garden Seeds, Nursery Stock, Fruit Plants, Vegetable Plants, Tobacco.

Other service will be found under Help Wanted, Salesmen Wanted, Educational and Photo Films.

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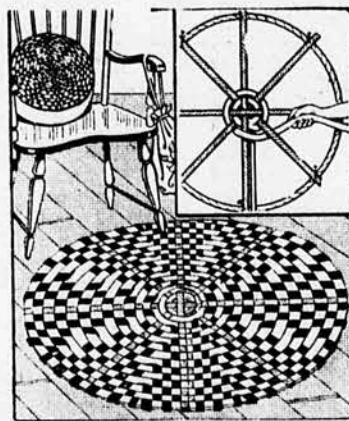
Classified Department

KANSAS FARMER

TOPEKA, KANSAS

Rug Woven on a Hoop

FUN FOR YOU TO MAKE



All you need for making a homey rag rug like this are a child's hoop, strips of inexpensive cotton or woolen cloth in pretty colors—such as yellow and deep red. Or you may use leftover goods, old dresses.

For a rug 27 inches in diameter you require about 7 to 8 yards of red fabric (36 inches wide) and about 11 to 12 yards of yellow in the same width. Cut in strips 3 or 4 inches wide and fold to 1 inch.

Now, after winding a strip of old cloth around your hoop, stretch 4 red strips across it like spokes in a wheel, pin at ends and sew at center.

To weave, pin one end of a long yellow strip next to a red spoke, carry to center and go over and under the spokes as our diagram shows. You get the pretty pattern of the rug in our picture by forming V's with extra spokes.

Do you have scraps left over? Weave a little pillow top to match. And fun to weave a smart sports bracelet and belt set of wool or raffia on a cardboard "loom"—or place mats on a breadboard.

Easy instructions for making these, and other attractive articles, are given in our 32-page booklet. Includes items for personal use—such as purses and scarves—and for the home there are doilies, footstool covers—many more pretty and useful items. This booklet, "How to Weave Useful Novelties," is only 10 cents. Address: Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Use for Oilcloth

By MRS. A. N. B.

Even when the utmost care is used, the ironing board cover may become soiled, damp, or stained when garments are being brushed or sponged. To prevent this, a covering of oilcloth is just the thing. Made to fit the board, with tapes attached to fasten underneath the board, it may be adjusted for use in a jiffy.

Back Rest for the Sick

By MRS. HOWARD LACEY

When any member of the family is sick in bed and it is desirable that he be propped up for awhile, I find a washboard, placed at his back and against the headboard of the bed with a pillow between it and the patient's back, makes a comfortable improvised back rest.

Fond of Big Figures

By MRS. DREAMER

I read of a woman who had made discoveries of radium and been offered \$10,000,000 for her forty acres. And so as I settled down to make over a school dress for little Mary, I imagined someone offering \$10,000,000—I like to write those figures—for our farm.

Travel, cars, servants, fur coats, pearls—yes, I thought of them. Then I thought of my parents and John's. Certainly we wouldn't want them to work any more. Our brothers and sisters, our aunts and uncles, our cousins, my neighbor's little girl with the fine musical talent, those Brown children

whose mother ran away and left them. Of course, one of my uncles drinks like a fish and one of John's cousins gambles; still, they'd be mortally insulted if we didn't provide for them the same as we would for the uncle who is crippled and the cousin who has struggled so to keep a roof over her head. Just how much should we give each one? Or should we provide some business for them to work at? My mother—would she really be happy with a maid rummaging thru her treasured possessions? And what investments should we make?

Oh, I can see we'd run into 10,000,000 problems. Still, I wouldn't mind trying.

And I finished my mental spree by wondering if last night's rice would be enough for dinner! Then I went right on with little Mary's dress.

Two Unusual Flavors

By MRS. CLEVE BUTLER

A novel idea in up-side-down cakes is a chocolate sponge cake poured over very thick cranberry sauce. Sprinkle an extra half cup of sugar over the cranberry sauce before the batter is added. To change a white sponge cake to a chocolate one, merely substitute 4 tablespoons of cocoa for 4 tablespoons of flour.

Popular Shirtwaist

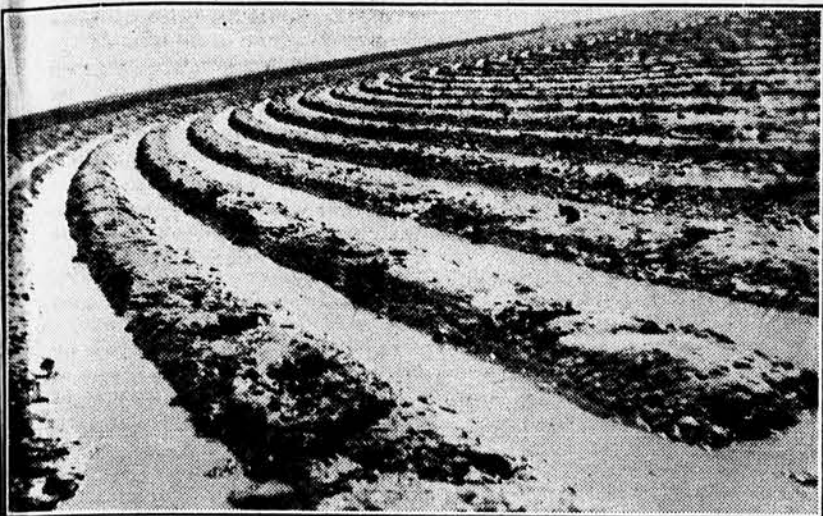
IN TWO LENGTHS



Pattern 9276—Shirtwaisters are still fashion headlines . . . and this easy-to-make style really makes news. Its 3-piece, front-pannelled skirt has no side seams! A wonderful time-saver! It is so flattering, whether you wear a "slip-of-a-girl" 14 or a graciously mature 44. The bodice is nicely bloused, with front darts beneath the all-around yoke. Make a self-fabric belt or buy a gaudy one and match it with bright buttons. See what an attractive dinner gown this style makes with the skirt long and the sleeves wrist-length and full. Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44. Size 16 requires 4 1/2 yards 39-inch.

Pattern 15 cents. Address: Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

A Hill Full of Water



Water stands on the hillside, when carefully laid contour furrows catch it. This scene is in Dave Carney's field near Colby, and the unusual sight was caught by M. M. Taylor's camera.

Be Sure of Good Chicks

By R. G. CHRISTIE

CARE of hatching eggs by the producer is of great importance in the production of baby chicks. Each year there are hundreds of dozens of hatching eggs, for which hatcheries have paid a fair premium, that do not hatch. These are a total loss to the operator and producers of hatching eggs should do all they can to handle their eggs properly so a maximum hatch will result. The hatching power of eggs can be completely destroyed by improper care while they are being held for incubation. There are 3 things that are most likely to cause a reduction in hatchability during the time eggs are held.

1. Too low or too high temperature.
 2. Holding the eggs too long.
 3. Rough handling of eggs.
- For best results, hatching eggs should be held at temperatures ranging from 50 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit. The embryo in the egg starts to incubate at about 68 degrees and if eggs are held at this temperature or above the egg is injured. Eggs held at 38 degrees Fahrenheit for a few days will be chilled and damaged. The practice of holding eggs near the kitchen range or heating stove is not the best for there is sure to be a wide variation in temperature during each hour. The best place to hold eggs is in a cave or basement. Here we find more constant temperature that is usually high in humidity. If eggs are kept where the humidity is low the egg tends to dry out and chicks hatched from such eggs are likely to be small and of inferior quality. If eggs are held for more than 7 days they should be turned by tilting the case in which they have been placed. Eggs should be cased with the small end down. It is desirable to turn eggs frequently and particularly in extremely cold or extremely warm weather. Eggs should be carefully graded to size and no egg should be delivered for hatching that weighs

less than 23 ounces a dozen. Ill-shaped eggs and those with porous shell should be discarded.

Kansas hatcheries are taking care of these important details I have mentioned, and buyers of baby chicks in Kansas can be reasonably sure of obtaining what they want. But just how is the buyer of chicks to know the quality of chicks that he is buying?

First, he should be able to recognize chicks that are properly incubated and hatched. They will be fluffy with full, long bodies. Their down will be long and have ample pigment. In white breeds be suspicious of chicks with short, white down. They are weaklings and you likely will be disappointed with them. Look for vitality and vigor above all else. You will have to take your hatcheryman's word for many things. You will have to take his word on the breeding that is back of the chicks, and the grade of chicks he is supplying. Of course, if the hatchery is participating under the National Poultry Improvement Plan, the operator will have his credentials posted, and each box of chicks will carry an official label showing the breed and grade of chicks in the box.

If you are interested, visit the supply flocks from which the chicks are being produced, visit the hatching room to see just how the chicks are being cared for; this will tell much about the quality of chicks you are buying. Order your chicks well in advance, so you will know the exact date on which they will arrive. This will enable you to have everything ready for them when they come.

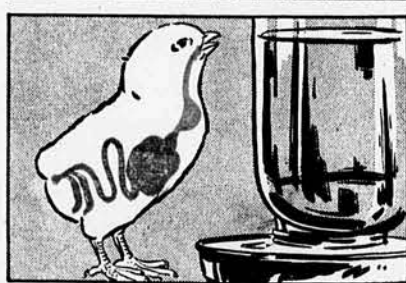
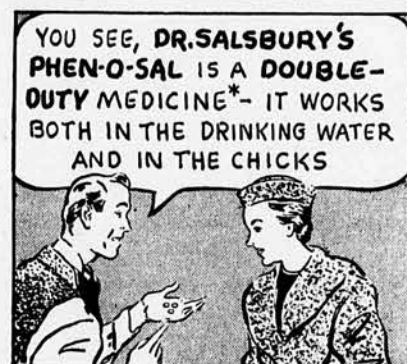
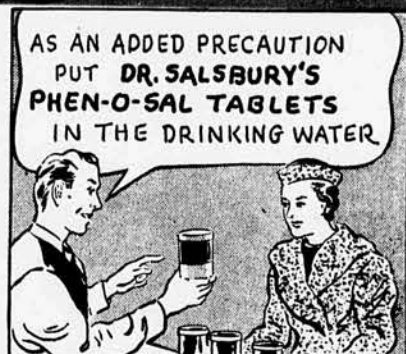
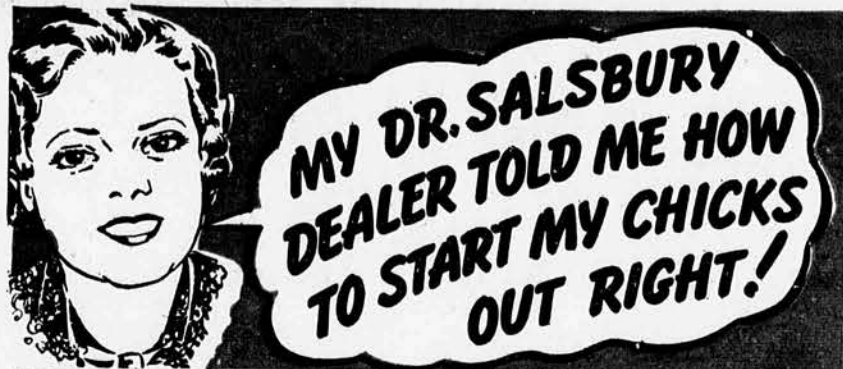
Beware of offers of cheap chicks for chicks of good quality are more costly to produce and are worth more money to you. Pay a reasonable price and get a good chick. They will prove less expensive.

Take good care of those chicks when they arrive, follow the instructions given by your hatcheryman, and your poultry project will be successful. Remember that a baby chick is a delicate individual for the first few days of his life and he should be cared for accordingly.

—KF—

Finds Meteorograph in Field

Bert F. McCall, of near Kanorado, found a radio-meteorograph in his cornfield, which, records showed, had been released at Denver more than 2 weeks before. The balloon and instrument, with a parachute to bring the outfit safely to ground, had been sent up to test the air, its drift, varying temperatures, atmospheric changes, humidity. McCall returned it to the U. S. Weather Bureau.



*DOUBLE-DUTY MEDICINE—Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal acts in TWO ways: (1) checks germ growth in the drinking water, and (2) medicates the chicks' digestive system.

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For colds and brooder pneumonia—spray chicks regularly with Dr. Salsbury's Cam-Pho-Sal. Its soothing, medicated vapors bring quick relief in early cases.

DR. SALSBUARY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa



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Feed Your Chicks a BALANCED RATION



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IODINE
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LIVER MEAL
KILN-DRIED CORN MEAL
Also 13 other vital Chick Feed Ingredients

This year—make sure your chicks are getting a balanced ration. Feed VICTOR CHICK PELLETS — the scientifically balanced chick feed. VICTOR CHICK PELLETS are rich in the vitamins, proteins, carbohydrates, fats and minerals that are essential to chick health and growth and to the development of hens with a high production of quality eggs. That means PROFITS to you.

THE CRETE MILLS CRETE, NEBRASKA

Talk Oi ta Tawn"

The Irish in all of us comes out at this time of year when St. Patrick's Day draws near. We all love the "wearing of the green" and kissing the blarney stone on March 17. If you need help in planning a party send for the St. Patrick party leaflet. It is just full of ideas for Irish decorations, invitations, and games. It'll make your party the talk oi ta tawn." Send a 3-cent stamp for mailing to Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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**Develops Big,
Husky, Fast Growing Chicks**

Only 1 1/2¢ worth of Gooch's Best Starting Feed per week per bird grows out chicks to vigorous, healthy one-pounders in 6 weeks. This complete feed contains needed vitamins, proteins and minerals; starts 'em growing from very first beakful.

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They See as They Sing

By LEILA LEE

COMBINING natural color photographs of local people, with songs by a chorus of 4-H Club members, is proving mighty effective and entertaining to 4-H groups of Mitchell county.

R. W. McBurney, county agent, a capable photographer, started using color film about a year ago. To stimulate interest in the county 4-H Club chorus, which he was trying to organize, he tried out the idea of combining pictures and songs.

Two songs were used — "Plowing," and "Dreaming"—both of which are included in the national 4-H Club song book. As the chorus sings each song, Mr. McBurney throws on the screen natural-color pictures relating to different lines of the song. The pictures are changed about every 2 lines.

A sample of the type of pictures used is the color shot of a 4-H Club girl beside a lily pool, with 2 tall pines in the background. This is flashed on the screen, while the chorus sings the opening lines of the "Dreaming" song:

"My home must have a high tree
Above its open gate . . ."

Whenever possible, pictures of folks in the community in which the meeting is being held are used, so it is necessary to revise the slide set for each meeting.

Attendance of 4-H Club meetings has been boosted by this interesting experiment. Perhaps this idea may be worked out by 4-H groups in other counties, to good advantage.

Wildlife Week

Third annual National Wildlife Week begins March 17. Sponsored by the National Wildlife Federation, and endorsed by Presidential proclamation, Wildlife Week reminds the nation that every effort is necessary to protect what is left of outdoor resources and

An Easter Eggsibit

You will be "eggstremely" popular with your friends if you throw an "egg-silliarating" Easter party. So you won't have to "eggsert" yourself too much, we've a valuable leaflet which is "eggsactly" what you will need for help in planning your Easter party. Write today for this helpful leaflet, including 3 cents with your request to cover mailing costs. Address Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

to restore what can be brought back to us.

In 1937, many groups participated in the first National Wildlife Week—Izaak Walton League and other sportsmen's organizations; garden clubs and 4-H Clubs; Audubon Societies and state conservation departments; schools, churches; civic and business clubs; The American Legion and Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls—a large section of 36,000 local organizations interested in conservation of our wildlife.

This year, as in 1938 and 1939, the distribution of Wildlife Poster Stamps will be carried on by the National Wildlife Federation and its state, county, and local affiliates. Stamps are sold at \$1 a sheet of 100 stamps. On each sheet, 25 designs are repeated 4 times, so that they can be divided into a block of 25 stamps to be bought at 25 cents.

Wildlife Poster Stamps can be obtained from National Headquarters, National Wildlife Federation, Washington, D. C., also thru your local conservation organization which is co-operating in the observance of National Wildlife Restoration Week.

Pasture Contest Continued

KANSAS Farmer editors still believe pasture is the best crop that can be produced in Kansas, so the Pasture Improvement Program is being continued in 1940. As in past years, \$200 will be distributed in prize money to farmers doing the best job of managing their pastures, and the usual steak feeds for those co-operating will be held next fall.

The contest is open to Kansans west of the east borders of Republic, Cloud, Ottawa, Saline, McPherson, Harvey, Sedgwick, and Sumner counties. Pasture plans will again be classified in 2 divisions, namely, "range pasture" and "diversified pasture." The range pasture classification is for those whose pasture is principally native grasses, while the diversified is for farmers whose pasture system centers mainly around temporary pasture, or other diversified crops used for pasture.

If you are interested in improving your pasture, we invite you to enter this contest. Those participating in past years declare it has been much worth while, whether or not they won

a prize. The work is managed in co-operation with county agents and Kansas State College extension pasture specialists.

It is our intention to pay a personal visit to farms of as many contestants as possible. On some of these visits grass and pasture specialists will be along to discuss your problems with you. At the free steak feeds, given by Kansas Farmer next fall, you will be invited to dine and visit with other Kansans interested in pastures. Last fall, after they had finished their steaks, farmers attending took part in an informal round-table of pasture problems.

Prizes in the 1940 Kansas Farmer pasture contest will be the same as last year. Awards will be paid as follows. Range division—First, \$50; second, \$25; third, \$15; fourth, \$10. Diversified division—\$100 will be distributed the same as above. Remember, every entrant will be invited to the steak feed and pasture meeting.

For entry blank and full information send in coupon below.

Pasture Program Manager
Kansas Farmer
Topeka, Kansas

Please send me rules and entry blanks for the Pasture Improvement Program being sponsored by Kansas Farmer, for farmers in Central and Western Kansas.

Name Address

County Date

Water for the Garden

By ELGIN R. BUTTON



Elgin R. Button, Reno county FSA supervisor, inspects the green, growing garden of Charles Schultz during the latter part of May last year.

DRY weather and hot winds didn't burn tomatoes and wilt beans last summer and fall on the Charles Schultz farm 3 miles north of Sylvia, Reno county. He combats the weather with his subirrigation system. The idea of subirrigation as shown on the Schultz farm is to keep water in the ground by watering the plants from the bottom up.

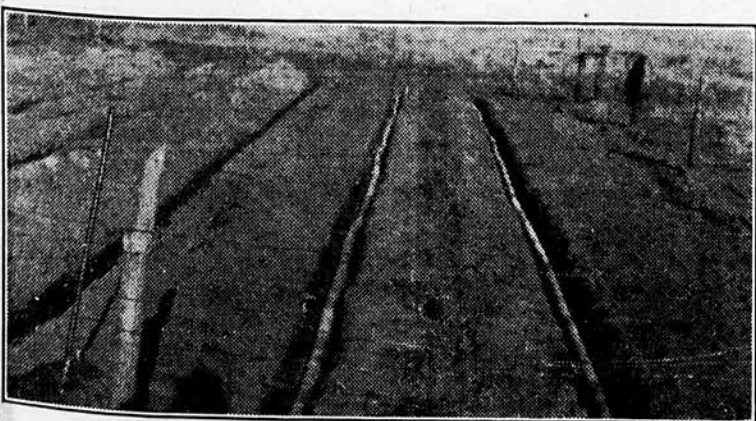
Before the garden is planted, concrete pipes are laid at varying intervals depending on the texture of the soil. The pipes may be made of other things—oil cans, laths nailed together, cement tile, rusty pipe with holes punched in it.

Mr. Schultz borrowed wooden forms, spent \$5.75 for concrete and sand, and made enough pipe to cover a 40- by 60-foot garden. He made more than 500 twelve-inch tiles with a 2-inch hole and butted them together to make his pipe. The pipe is constructed loosely so water may seep thru the joints. Inlets are put on every section and the entire garden is fed thru one feeding pipe joining the inlets. Twelve-inch trenches are dug and the pipe laid, then the trenches are filled and the garden planted. Overflow of the stock tank is used to feed the tubes. Mr. Schultz reports about 15 gallons to the section a day keeps the ground moist continually.

Another important factor is adequate windbreak. Snow fences may be used on the south and west sides. Permanent shrubs, Sudan grass, or rows of sorghum might have been used—anything dense enough to break the sweep of hot winds.

Using subirrigation methods, Mr. Schultz made his first plantings of beans, peas, and flowers April 21 and set out Bison and Valiant varieties of tomatoes on May 1. By the first week in June, Mr. Schultz was gathering tomatoes and beans and the flowers were blooming. Last fall he totaled up his production figures on the garden and reported the following yields:

- Canned 68 quarts of beans for home consumption.
- Canned 21 pints of peas.
- Raised 5 pecks of onions.



Rows of homemade tiles were laid in trenches 4 feet apart for irrigating the garden. Dirt was then filled in above the tile.

Raised 20 gallons of cucumbers.
 Raised 3 bushels of peppers.
 Raised 700 pounds of tomatoes, selling \$13.82 worth and canning the rest.
 This record was particularly good in view of the bad growing conditions for garden crops last year. Many farmers lost their entire tomato crop while the Schultz tomatoes were big and strong. In view of the success of Mr. Schultz many Reno county farmers are planning on subirrigation methods this spring.

—KF—

New Irrigation Pump

A 25-horsepower Diesel motor has been purchased by Howard and Floyd Keyser, of near Wakeeney, to power the pump on their new 80-foot, 18-inch irrigation well, recently completed. They have a 6-inch pump and plan to irrigate 55 acres, the well delivering 600 gallons a minute on the initial test.

—KF—

Faithful Pony

"Fanny," 33 years old, a cattle pony on the Robert L. Russell farm near Muscotah, is dead. She had been with the Russells so long she was "just like one of the family." Altho blind for several years, the pony was useful for work as long as she lived.

—KF—

Crow Feast Stopped

Crows were made to make "scarecrows" of themselves at the Martin M. Yoder farm northwest of Harper. The ground was covered with snow and a big flock of crows swooped down on the stacked Atlas sorgho. The Yoders sallied forth with loaded guns and fired into the flock. Then they gathered up the dead crows, tied the bodies onto poles and hoisted the poles about the stack, the dead crows serving as scarecrows.

It did the work well. The flock later returned for another feast on the farm feed. But they did not alight. They circled around, and then flew away.

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De Laval World's Standard Series
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 Wonderful, low priced, smaller capacity quality separators. Ideal for small herd owner. Will give same service for which all De Laval Separators are famous. Five sizes, with or without stand.

New De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker

This new De Laval Milker is without question the world's best milker—it is unequaled for fast, clean milking; for its exclusive, uniform, rhythmic action; for convenience and ease of handling and complete sanitation. Has many new and improved features. See De Laval Dealer or mail coupon to nearest office.



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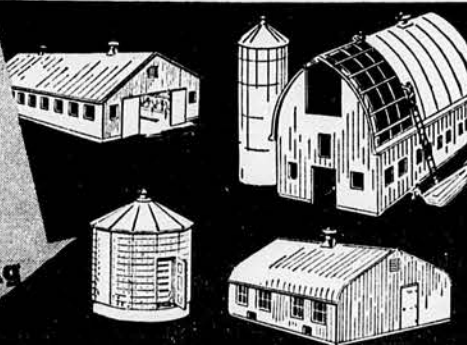
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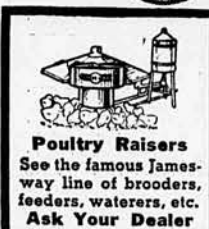
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 Ft. Atkinson, Wis. Elmira, N. Y. Oakland, Calif.

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Address.....State.....

Livestock Advertising

in Kansas Farmer is read by up-to-date breeders and those who contemplate going into the livestock business. Ask us for low rates.

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17.....	1.36	25.....	2.00

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RATES 6 cents a word each insertion if ordered for 4 or more consecutive insertions, 8 cents a word each insertion on shorter order, or if copy does not appear in consecutive issue; 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials, as words and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings and white space are used, charges will be based on 50 cents an agate line, or 77 per column inch; 5 line minimum; 3 columns by 188 lines maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Heads and signature limited to 24 point openface type. No cuts allowed. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of issue.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that all classified advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting such advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about satisfactory adjustment, but our responsibility ends with such action.

PUBLICATION DATES: Every other Saturday. Forms close 10 days in advance.

BABY CHICKS

Low Mortality of "Blue-Blood" chicks last year has brought more re-orders this year than ever before. Write for customer proof and catalog explaining National Poultry Improvement Plan—how it protects purchaser, 14 years flock improvement and pulletum testing. Best standard breeds, also hybrids: Austra-Whites, Leghorn-Minorcas, Legreds, Legrocks, Reddets. Expert sexing. Low prices for best grades. Ross Poultry Farm, Box 35, Junction City, Kan.

Schlichtman Square Deal Chicks, U. S. Approved, Fullorum tested. Prepaid per 100. Leghorns \$5.90; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas \$6.40; Giants, Brahmas \$7.90; Heavy Assorted \$5.65; Leftovers \$4.90. Also sexed chicks. Free catalog explaining 2-week replacement guarantee. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

Olanders U. S. Approved Chicks. Fullorum Tested for 9 years. 21 years of flock improvement. When better chicks are hatched we will hatch them. \$3.75-100 up. Prepaid. Order direct from this ad or send for our price list. Buy U. S. Approved Kansas Hatched Chicks and be safe. The Olander Hatcheries, Topeka, Kansas.

Covault's AAA Chicks—Bloodtested. Accredited. Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Rhode Island Whites, Austra-Whites, Legrocks, Buff Minorcas \$7.00; 500-\$33.75. Large English White Leghorns or Assorted Heavies, \$6.75; 500-\$32.50. Prepaid. Covault's Hatchery, 1950 Parker, Wichita, Kansas.

Johnson's Triple Test Chicks. 15 leading pure-bred varieties, hybrids, and sexed chicks. 22 years constant flock improvements. Rigidly culled and bloodtested. Buy Johnson's chicks for satisfaction and economy. Free folder. Johnson's Hatchery, 218 West First, Topeka, Kan.

Julians Famous AAA Chicks—Big type White Leghorn, \$5.90; pullets \$10.50; cockerels \$2.50. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, \$5.95; pullets \$7.65; cockerels \$5.95. Bloodtested. Postpaid, 1 cent per chick books order for any date. Julians Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

Combs ROP Leghorns. Reduced chick prices. You can buy our chicks on easy payments. Your own signature only. Raise topnotchers this year. 250-330 egg sired. Free bulletin describing Combs's breeding methods. Sexed chicks. Combs & Son, Box 6, Sedgwick, Kan.

Extra low priced chicks, from Missouri's free range Ozark Quality Flocks. Bloodtested, live arrival prepaid. White, Brown Leghorns, \$6.65; Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, \$6.90; heavy assorted \$6.25. Lowry City Hatchery, Lowry City, Mo.

Strong Healthy Chicks, bloodtested. Live arrival guaranteed. Prepaid. Leghorns, \$5.75; Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, \$5.90. Heavy Assorted, \$5.65. Assorted, \$4.25. Pullets, \$6.95 up. Greenwell's Poultry Farm, Lowry City, Mo.

Booth's Famous Chicks. Strong, healthy, quick growing. Excellent layers. From one of America's greatest breeding institutions. 10 varieties. Also sexed chicks. Reduced prices. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 308, Clinton, Mo.

White, Banded Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Reds \$6.50; Heavy Mixed, White Leghorns \$6.00; Light Mixed \$5.50; Leghorn cockerels \$2.50 hundred. Order now, delivery any time. Vinona Hunemuller, Box 5, Waterloo, Iowa.

Chicks and Poults. Chicks sexed and as hatched. All popular breeds. Pure bred or hybrid. Flocks bloodtested. Prepaid. Light cockerels \$3.90 per hundred. Circular free. Steinhoff Hatchery, Ossage City, Kansas.

Chicks: Bloodtested Flocks. Culled for quality. Heavy breeds \$6.25; Minorcas, Leghorns, \$5.75; Assorted, \$4.90; Hybrid pullets, \$10.00; Cockerels, \$4.00. Postpaid. Ivyvine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

Started Chicks—out of danger, healthy and strong. Modern brooding plant saves you worry, work and money. We take the loss. Low prices. Catalog free. Berry Brothers, Box K19, Atchison, Kan.

Bloodtested Chicks—Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Leghorns, Austra-Whites; alive arrival guaranteed. Owens Hatchery, 618 North Ash, Wichita, Kan., where your \$33 crowd and cackle.

"Money-maker" Chicks and Poults. 100 per cent bloodtested. Pedigree-sired Reds, Rocks, and Leghorns. Write for literature and New Low Prices. Empire Hatcheries, Webb City, Mo.

Colonial Chicks low as \$5.40 per 100. World's largest hatcheries. Leading breeds. Also Sexed and Hybrids. Big chick almshouse free. Colonial Poultry Farms, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

Chicks on 30 Days Trial Guarantee. All varieties. Missouri approved. Blood tested. Easy buying plan. Low prices. Chick Manual free. Missouri State Hatchery, Box 371, Butler, Mo.

Healthy Sexed Pullets or cockerels. Accurate guaranteed work. Pure breeds or hybrids. Insured livability chicks. Catalog free. Berry Brothers, Box K20, Atchison, Kan.

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Look for this emblem, it is your assurance of supervised production and high quality. Production supervised by

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Are making profits for thousands of our customers. They can for you, too! Consider 35 years of breeding for egg production, vigor and vitality that backs our chicks and the Awards of Merit won by my White and Banded Rocks at the World's Poultry Congress is only typical of what Rupf's Dependable Chicks will do. It's late, folks, just place your order direct from these prices prepaid to you. Remember, it's a chick to book your order.

Wh. & Br. Leghorns, Anconas, Austra-Whites, Wh. Barr. & Br. Rocks, S. C. Reds,	Rupf's AA Grade Straight Run	Rupf's AAA Grade Straight Run	Day-Old Pullets
Wh. Wyand. Wh. & Br. Orp.; Wh. & Br. Min. R. C. Reds; & Bl. Australorps	\$7.50 \$22.00 \$36.50	\$9.50 \$28.00 \$46.50	\$15.90 \$47.00 \$77.00
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SPECIAL ON ONLY 50,000

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Big English White Leghorns	100	300	500
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Special on 48,000

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S. C. Large type White or Buff	100	300
Leghorns	\$6.85	\$19.90
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Blue Andalusian Chicks. Bloodtested. Good layers of white eggs. Eck Hatchery, Moundridge, Kansas.

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45,000 Controlled Breeders. 98% of all my customers re-order Austra-Whites. Why? Because pullets lay in 4 1/2 months. Leads all breeds in egg production. Average 5 1/2 pounds. Customers raise 95% of chicks to maturity. Males make plump 2-pound broilers in 7 weeks. Investigate. Write for my catalog. Sunflower Hatchery, Box 881, Newton, Kan.

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DeForest Kansas Approved Austra-Whites. Best for Middlewest. All leading Breeds and Cross-breeds. Guaranteed Livability. DeForest Hatcheries, Peabody, Kan.

The Most Profitable Hybrid. We use females hatched from U. S. Certified eggs. Low priced, too. Master Breeders', a Service Institution. Cherryvale, Kan.

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Big Type, heavy laying, exhibition quality "Wonder-Lay" strain Brahmas. 3,000 hatching weekly. Bloodtested control flocks, 30 day livability guarantee. Low prices. Colored catalog free. Write today. Ajax Hatchery, Box KF19, Quincy, Ill.

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Large Premium White Eggs produced by Pape Mammoth Minorcas (non-setters) insure steady cash income. Literature free. Globe Minorca Farm, Berne, Indiana.

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BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS
 We really have them. Famous large bodied layers of lots of big white eggs. Direct Importers Barron's best bloodlines (up to 305 egg breeding). 20th year continuous flock improvement by a real breeding farm. Thousands of satisfied customers. In 36 states say "best money making strain". We can please you, too. Sexed or not sexed reasonable prices, bank references. Write for "The Proof" free Bartlett Poultry Farm & Hatchery, R. 5, Box B4, Wichita, Kan.

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 Order Direct from this Ad. Per 100
 Pullets—95% guarantee \$9.00
 Straight Run 5.45
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 Immediate Delivery.
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200-315 Pedigreed, Sired Pullets
 Baby Pullets \$9.00 per 100
 2 weeks old \$13.00 per 100
 4 weeks old \$18.00 per 100
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 FREE CATALOG
 SPECIAL PRICES ON R.O.P. SIBED PULLETS
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VH. LEGHORN chicks from large egg parents. Bloodtested. Prices reasonable for high quality. Prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed.
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Forest United States Approved New Hampshire Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Rocks, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes. Guaranteed quality. DeForest Hatcheries, Peabody, Kansas.

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 amous Purebred, Bloodtested, State inspected, Missouri approved New Hampshire Reds; guaranteed winter layers or money refunded. Feather check as Leghorns, grow faster, and start laying young—around 4 months. Circular free. New Hampshire Ranch, Carthage, Mo.

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genuine Big Type, quick maturing, fast feathering, heavy laying type. Big money makers. High vitality. Inbred Livability chicks. Catalog free. Berry Brothers, Box K16, Atchison, Kan.

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WHITE ROCK chicks from blue ribbon producers, thrifty and fast growing. Prices reasonable for high quality. Prepaid.
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Years of Continued Breeding for egg production, vigor and vitality bring results. I was largest White Rock exhibitor from Kansas at the World's Poultry Congress. Write for cards. Carrie Ruff, Ottawa, Kan.

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 McLeod mammoth bronze blood-tested Turkeys bring premium prices at all ages. . . the big "beefy type" bronze are No. 1 grade. Also chicks famed for livability. Free catalog.
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 Prices that are the lowest in history, can't help make a profit for you. Those low broad bodied Bronze, Plum Bourbon Reds, White Holland and Black Spanish. 10% books your order.
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 guarantee 100% live arrival of good Strong Poults.
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 Pedigree Sired 240-320, they mature and feather early and how they will lay. The cream of the breeder's art ready for you at low price. Master Breeders', a Service Institution, Cherryvale, Kan.

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S. C. RED chicks from early feathering, trapnested matings. Bloodtested. Prepaid. Prices reasonable for high quality.
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AAA Grade Reds—Single Comb Reds that are really red from the surface to the skin. Good production of extra large eggs, 233- to 279-egg breeding. Pullorum Tested; Postpaid. Replacement guarantee. Chicks, \$6.95 per 100. Taylor Hatcheries, Box D, Iola, Kansas.

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 White Wyandotte Cockerels \$2.00 each. Mrs. Earl Sullivan, Garden City, Kan.

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 Eggs, Broilers, Hens Wanted. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

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 Abortion Protection One Vaccination. Government licensed vaccine; money back guarantee. Free literature. Farmers Vaccine Supply Company, Dept. P., Kansas City, Missouri.

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 Fords Portable Hammermill Operators make regular weekly net earnings, \$50, \$75, \$100 and more. Fords exclusive Molasses Impregnator gives operators big competitive advantage. Equipment may be purchased 25% down—balance from earnings. Write for particulars about this safe, sure, profitable year-round business. Myers-Sherman Company, 1414 12th, Streator, Illinois.

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 Puppies: Shepherds, Collies. For watch and stock. Reasonable. E. N. Zimmerman, Flanagan, Ill.

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18 Budded Peach \$1.00
 six leading varieties.....

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 12 Victoria Rhubarb, red, 50c; 25 for 1.00
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 21 APPLE—3 each, Black Ben Davis, Jonathan, Maiden Blush, Red Astrachan, Red Delicious, Stayman Winesap, Yellow Del., 2-yr., 4-5 feet, \$3.00 express collect. Order Direct From This Ad. Colorful Price List sent free.

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 Quality stock; careful packings; all prepaid.
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 Red Cedar—2 yr. transplanted. Roots puddled. Size per 25 per 50 per 100
 6-10" \$2.65 \$4.75 \$8.50
 Chinese Elms—1 yr. seedlings, measured from ground up. Good full roots in addition.
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 9-12" \$.40 \$.75 \$ 1.00
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 Add 2% for sales tax in Kansas. These prices are for strictly No. 1 Kansas grown trees, postpaid. Write for catalog.

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 200 Dunlap Strawberry plants \$1.00
 50 Asparagus, 12 Rhubarb and 6 Horseradish 1.00
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 4 Shrubs, two years Tartarian Honey-suckle, Golden Bell, Anthony Waterer, Van Houttei 50
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 Peaches, plums, cherries, Apricots 25c each;
 Apples, Peaches 10c. Good two year four ft. branched trees. (Prepaid) Order from this ad. Catalog free. Welch Nursery, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Frostproof Cabbage and Onion Plants. Large, stalky, well rooted, hand selected. Cabbage; Jersey Wakefield, Flat Dutch, Charleston Wakefield, Copenhagen, 200-60c; 300-75c; 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.75. Onions: Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Sweet Spanish, 500-50c; 1000-85c; 3000-\$2.25. All postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

Certified, Frostproof Cabbage and onion plants. Cabbage, all varieties. Parcel Post Prepaid, 200, 60c; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75; express collect, 2,500, \$2.00. Onion, all varieties parcel post, prepaid, 500, 60c; 1,000, \$1.00. Express collect, 6,000, \$2.00. Prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Arkansas.

Boysenberry—World's Largest Berry. Fine flavor. Hardy drought resistant. Thrives everywhere. 20-\$1.00; 50-\$2.00; 100-\$3.50; 1000-\$30.00. Large bearing size, 10c each. Youngberries, 30-\$1.00; 100-\$2.00; 1000-\$15.00. Thornless Youngberries same price as boysenberries. All postpaid anywhere. Literature free. Ideal Fruit Farm, Stilwell, Okla.

Frostproof Cabbage Plants. Leading varieties, immediate shipment, 500-60c; 1000-95c; 5000-\$4.50; 10,000-\$8.00. Will ship COD. Free catalog, tomato and other plants. We are near you. Quick delivery. Fresh plants, lower transportation. Satisfactory plants or money refunded. Omega Farms, Cairo, Ill.

Vegetables Two Weeks Earlier. Save time and money by setting our hardy, guaranteed, field-grown vegetable plants. Sample offer to get acquainted—25 Frostproof Cabbage plants for 10c. Postpaid. Free—1940 color catalog with special premium offers. Write today. Piedmont Plant Co., Box 921, Albany, Ga.

Free Strawberry Growing Guide with orders. State inspected. Blakemore or Klondyke, new ground grown, 200-90c; 500-\$1.50; 1,000-\$2.25; 10,000-and over \$2.00 per thousand. Full count and safe arrival guaranteed. Write for price of sweet potato seed and plants. Dixie Plant Farm, Sharon, Tenn.

125 large blooming size gladiol. \$1.00
 50 Blackberries or Raspberries 1.00
 4 2-year Western grown rose bushes 1.00
 3 cherry, pear or plum, 4 foot 1.00
 4 apple or peach, 4 foot 1.00
 Prepaid. Woodsum Nursery, Ottawa, Kan.

Roses—2 Year, Field Grown. Red, Pink, Shell Radiance, Talisman, Pres. Hoover, Sunburst, Etolle Hollande, Columbia, Luxembourg, Caldonia, Breckin. All 19c each postpaid. Ship C.O.D. Catalog free. Naughton Farms, Waxahachie, Texas.

Fruit Trees and Berry Plants—A general line of Nursery stock—guaranteed true to name. All leading varieties, Peach and Apple trees low as 5c. Save agent's commission buying direct from nursery. Catalog free. East's Nursery, Box 44, Amity, Ark.

Thin-Shell Black Walnuts. Rapid growers, beautiful shades; best 2nd year. Nuts large, easily cracked. Catalog free. Corsicana Nursery, Corsicana, Texas.

Fresh Strawberries in your garden 6 months of year. Free catalog explains. South Michigan Nursery, (R. 16), New Buffalo, Michigan.

SELL and SAVE Thru This Offer!

\$4.80 Will Place a 20-Word Ad in:
 2 Issues of Kansas Farmer
 2 Issues of Missouri Ruralist
 4 Issues in All

This is only 6c a word per issue. Our regular rate for 2 issues in either paper is 8c a word per issue. **YOU SAVE 8c A WORD ON THIS OFFER.**

Example: 20 words at 6c a word are \$1.20 per issue—4 issues cost \$4.80. The ad must run in 4 issues to get the 6c rate. Use any amount of words over 10 and remit on the basis of 6c a word per issue.

Advertise that Seed, Feed, Plants, Machinery, Farms, etc., NOW. It's the time of year when everyone is looking in the Classified Department for these items.

You reach the best farm homes in Missouri and Kansas thru these two farm papers. Send your ad in Today.

— — — — ORDER BLANK — — — —

Kansas Farmer-Missouri Ruralist
 Topeka, Kansas

Place the following ad in the next 2 issues of Kansas Farmer and 2 issues of Missouri Ruralist. Enclosed is remittance of \$ at the rate of 6c per word, per issue—4 issues.

PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

Make Early Vegetables and get top prices. Use our field-grown frostproof cabbage, onion, strawberry, and tomato plants. Write today for free catalog and \$300.00 cash prize entry blank. Omega Plant Farms, Omega, Georgia.

Grow Plants Two Weeks Earlier with Carlisle's grown plants. Cabbage plants \$1.00; Tomatoes \$1.50; Onions 75c. Write for prices on broccoli, brussels sprouts and cauliflower. Catalog sent. Carlisle Plant Farms, Valdosta, Ga.

Grapes—2 year Concord, Bearing size. Dozen \$1.00. Heavy Grape Vines—\$3.00, 100. Prepaid. Guaranteed to please. General Line of Nursery Stock. Catalog on request. Britt Nursery, Rogers, Ark.

Budded Walnut and Pecan Trees, best hardy northern varieties. Early and prolific bearers of choicest nuts. Catalog free. Indiana Nut Nursery, Box 260, Rockport, Indiana.

\$50 Yellow Free Blackmore or Dunlap plants delivered. \$1.00. Free catalog on Strawberries, Nectar-berry, Boysenberry and Fruit Trees. Waller Bros., Judsonia, Arkansas.

Strawberry Plants: Aroma, Blackmore, Dunlap, Dorsett's, \$2.00 thousand prepaid. Special offer: 300 assorted \$1.00. Boysenberries 4c. V. Basham, Mountainburg, Ark.

For Profit, grow Sterling's berries, none better. 10 varieties. List free. James Sterling & Son, Judsonia, Arkansas.

SEEDS

KANSAS CERTIFIED SEED

Field Inspected and Laboratory Tested
Forage Sorghums: Atlas, Kansas Orange, Early Sumac, Leoti Red.
Grain Sorghums: Colby, Finney and Wheatland Milo; Blackhull, Western Blackhull, Pink and Club Kafir.
Sudan Grass, Linota Flax,
 Corn: Reid, Midland, Hays Golden and Pride of Saline.
 Popcorn: Supercold.
 Soybeans: A. K., Hongkong, and Laredo.
 Oats: Kanota, Fulton, Barley, Flynn.
 Alfalfa: Kansas Common, Grimm, Ladak.
 Sweet Clover: White Blossom.
 Write for list of growers.
KANSAS CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSN.
 Manhattan, Kansas

Hardy, Recleaned Alfalfa Seed, \$10.90

Grimm Alfalfa, \$12.10; Sweet Clover, \$3.50; Red Clover, \$10.50. All 60-lb. bushel, track Concordia, Kansas. Return seed if not satisfied.
Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kansas

Hardy Kansas Grown ALFALFA SEED

Alfalfa seed 99.50% Purity \$13.20 per Bu. White or yellow sweet clover \$4.20 per Bu. All track Salina, Kan. Bag Free. Write for samples.
KANSAS SEED CO., BOX 997, SALINA, KAN.

Red Clover \$10.50, Alfalfa \$10.50, White Sweet Clover \$3.25, Timothy \$2.50, Mixed Alayke or Red Clover and Timothy \$4.25, Lespedeza \$1.75; all per bushel. Samples, catalog and complete price list on request. Standard Seed Co., 19 East 5th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Puro Certified Pink Kafir, Club Kafir, Wheatland Milo, cane and of high germination and purity. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.

Korean Lespedeza, Redtop, Cowpeas, Soybeans, Mungbeans, Millet, Broomcorn, Seedcorn, Oats, Flaxseed, Garden seed, Barb wire, Binder twine. Omer Webb, Jasper, Mo.

For Sale: Certified Early Sumac Cane seed, 92% germination. Berryman Brothers, Ashland, Kansas. Members of Kansas Crop Improvement Association.

Certified Kafirs: Club 4c per pound, Blackhull 3c per pound. Germination 93%, purity 99.95% on both. Rolland Klaassen, Whitewater, Kan.

Certified Atlas Sorgho Seed. Germination 92%, purity 99.21%; 5c per pound. E. E. Voights & Son, Olathe, Kan. Route 2.

White Proso Millet \$3.00, Kansas certified Pink Kafir \$4.00 per 100 lbs. Track Concordia, Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

Certified Biennial White Sweet Clover seed, scarified ready to sow, \$4.20 bushel. H. E. Davis, Norwich, Kans.

Certified Club Kafir, Missouri No. 8 Hybrid seed corn. Harold Staadt Seed Farm, Ottawa, Kan.

Certified Pride of Saline Corn \$2.75 bushel. Bruce S. Wilson, Manhattan, Kan.

Certified Reid's Yellow Dent seed corn, germination 99. Henry Bunck, Everest, Kan.

Certified Flynn barley 90c bushel. Bruce S. Wilson, Manhattan, Kan.

BULBS—FLOWERS

Chrysanthemums—Over 250 varieties grown as hobby; surplus plants sold each spring at popular prices; all types, sizes and colors; request leaflet. F. A. Spivey, Box 574, Montgomery, Ala.

Dahlia Special: 15 mixed \$1.00; 12 giant labeled \$1.00; 100 glads \$1.00. Catalog. Clarksburg Dahlia Gardens, Clarksburg, Indiana.

Dahlias: 12 fns. different, labeled, \$1.00. Gladious. Catalog. Mrs. Cortis Ray, Greensburg, Indiana.

TREE SPROUT KILLER

BO-KO Enough to make 4 gallons and kill over 100 trees or sprouts, \$2.00.
BO-KO COMPANY
 Jonestown, Miss.

EDUCATIONAL

No school advertising under this heading has any connection with the government.

Real Jobs Open—Equip yourself by learning Auto, Diesel, Aviation Mechanics, Welding, Body and Fender quickly! Real opportunity for real job. Write nearest school for low tuition rates. Information free. Dept. G5, McSweeney, Kansas City, Missouri.

Auto Mechanics, Diesel, body, fender repairing, welding. Low rates. Stevinson's, 2008-1 Main, Kansas City, Missouri.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

\$100 Day Auctioneering. Form soon, free catalog. Reich Auction School, Austin, Minn.

Learn Auctioneering—Get catalog McKelvie School, Box 188-C, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Money Making Opportunity for Owner-Agents to represent Parmak, world's largest selling Electric Fencer. Thousands of inquiries now coming in from national advertising, waiting to be turned over to Parmak agents, 6 new models, \$7.95 up, with amazing new features offering minimum economy and maximum performance. Safety-State approved, operating on low cost batteries. Backed by 5-year service guarantee. Protected territories available. Write for free catalog and generous profit plan. Parker-McCrory Mfg. Co., Dept. CV5, Kansas City, Mo.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

Inventors—Time Counts. Don't delay. Protect your idea with a patent. Get 48 page Patent Guide free. No charge for preliminary information. Write today. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, OC19 Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

Inventors—Have you a sound, practical invention for sale, patented or unpatented? If so, write Charles Institute of American Inventors, Dept. 32-B, Washington, D. C.

Patents, Booklet and Advice Free. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

AUTO SUPPLIES

Thousands of Orders Wanted. World's greatest tread automobile tire sale. These tires retread by experts with new long life rubber for long service. Wholesale price sets of four (4) size 600-16, total only \$14.85, Chicago freight. Send draft or money order direct to Fred F. Kopke Brokerage Company, Hutchinson, Kan.

FEED AND SEED

Full Line of Poultry and Livestock Feed. Bulk Molasses, Field and Garden Seed, Valley Feed and Seed Co., Wm. H. Buhr, Mgr., 517 West Douglas, Wichita, Kansas.

TOBACCO

Kentucky's Special—Guaranteed best mild Smoking or red Chewing, 12 pounds \$1.00. Recipe, flavoring, box plugs free. Valley Farms, Murray, Kentucky.

HARNESSES

Send For Our Free Catalog. Harness, Collars, and strap work. Wholesale manufacturers. Nickel & Son, Spencer, South Dakota, Dept. F.

FISH

Pure, Headless, Salted Herring, 100 pounds \$5.75, 50 pounds \$3.25. Knarvik's Fisheries, Two Harbors, Minn.

FISH BAIT

Fish Bait—Over 20 recipes and suggestions—10c. Fisherman, 1715 Lane, Topeka, Kan.

QUILT PIECES

Velveteen Mill Ends, assorted colors, packages 25c or 5 for \$1.00. Wayne Fox, Pleasantville, N. J.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

New Opportunity for Women. No canvassing. No investment. Earn up to \$23 weekly and your own dresses free. Write fully giving age, dress size. Fashion Frocks, Dept. C-1072, Cincinnati, O.

MISCELLANEOUS

Identify Your Livestock with Dana Ear Tags. Stamped with your name, number and address. Low priced, permanent. Send for free samples and 1940 catalog of breeders' supplies. C. H. Dana Company, 9 Broadway, Hyde Park, Vermont.

Build Your Stanchions Automatic Release, one or all, each cow locks herself. Complete plans 50c. Eli McCullough, Solomon, Kan.

LAND—ARKANSAS

Would You Buy a Home with liberal terms? White people only. Farms of all sizes, cheap. Write for list. Mills Land Co., Booneville, Ark.

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

Buy a Farm Now—Investors and farmers alike are taking advantage of today's opportunity. You, too, can save while earning. We have some real "buys" in Missouri, Illinois and Arkansas. These are typical. 116 acres, Barry County, Missouri, 1 1/2 miles to Purdy; on a gravel State Highway; 1 1/2 miles to school and church; R.F.D., telephone and school bus available; 4-room house, 2-room school, barn; watered by well and pond; brown silt loam, lies gently rolling, all upland; 60 acres tillable and meadow, 64 acres pasture, 2 acres timber; \$3,000. 254 acres, Bates County, Missouri, 3 miles to Rockville; on a public road, 1/2 miles to gravel State Highway, 1/2 mile to school, 2 miles to church; R.F.D., telephone and high school bus available; 6-room house, barn, shed; watered by wells, cistern, pond and branch; brown silt loam, lies medium rolling, all upland; 116 acres tillable and meadow, 136 acres pasture and timber-pasture, 2 acres waste; \$8,000. Terms as low as 4% cash balance in a 5%, 20-year loan. No trades. Tell us the counties in which you are interested and a free list of farms will be sent you. The Federal Land Bank of St. Louis, St. Louis, Missouri.

Build Security for yourself and family. Own a productive farm which will pay for itself. Investigate the outstanding farm values offered by the Wichita Land Bank. Priced at actual valuation. Small down payment. Long terms at low rates. Write for information on productive Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico farms. Name state and counties interested in. Federal Land Bank, Wichita, Kan.

You Can Buy a Good Farm in Minnesota. North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon in the agricultural empire along the Great Northern Railway. Developed farms or cut-over land at low prices, suitable for dairying, poultry and diversified farming. Farming conditions good. For free book and complete details write E. B. Duncan, Dept. 302, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

More New Farm Land. Washington, Minnesota, Idaho, western Montana, Oregon. Dependable crops, favorable climate. Write for impartial advice, literature and list of typical bargains. Specialty state, J. W. Haw, 81, Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

Western Canada Farm Lands can now be purchased in proven districts at greatly reduced prices—long easy terms. Canadian Pacific Railway, 327 Union Depot, St. Paul, Minn.

REAL ESTATE SERVICE

Sell Your Property quickly for cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesmen Co., Dept. 510, Lincoln, Neb.



"I'll say I'm satisfied with those chicks I got from that KANSAS FARMER ad! They're laying already, aren't they?"

Suggested by the Weather
 (Continued from Page 5)

large or small, is an economical feed preserver.

For silage, fodder, or ground feed, Atlas sorgho is enjoying universal popularity as a high yielding forage sorghum, especially in the Eastern two-thirds of Kansas. However, Kansas Orange, Red Amber, Leoti Red, and others still hold high respect in their respective regions of highest favor. For a combine grain sorghum, Colby milo has replaced Wheatland milo in many areas. This is especially true in North Central and Northwestern parts of the state. In Mitchell county use of this crop expanded from 4 acres on the Roy Fobes farm in 1938 to thousands of acres thruout the county in 1939.

In Southwest Kansas, Finney milo gains in popularity.

E. A. Stephenson, of Clark county, is one who rates it as the best grain crop that can be grown in that area. Club kafir, the relatively new grain sorghum that yields so well in Eastern Kansas, also is showing good results farther west.

Clare Porter, superintendent of the Hutchinson experimental field, reports that in tests there last summer, Club produced the highest yield of all sorghums now available for distribution. Last summer a field of Club kafir yielded more than 70 bushels an acre on the farm of Harold Staadt, Franklin county.

As planting season arrives, it's rather encouraging to note that the present Kansas moisture situation is somewhat better than it was a year ago. When tests were taken last October, the average depth of moisture over the Western two-thirds of Kansas was about 27 inches. What played havoc with wheat stands was 7 or 8 inches of dry soil at the surface. This left about 20 inches of soil in

the moisture zone, which is considerably more than tests showed a year ago last fall. Added to this, we have had much more winter moisture than was received last winter. It's doubtful whether the moisture from those good snows was sufficient to bring surface soil and subsoil moisture together in many areas, but with a reasonable amount of spring rain it can still happen. If so, we might have a total supply of nearly 3 feet of soil moisture. This, according to Dr. H. E. Myers, K. S. C. soils specialist, would be enough to produce a fairly good crop. At least, he says, it should assure us of some feed.

We're all hearing considerable talk about spring wheat, but yield tests and farmer experiences don't offer much promise for this crop in Kansas. Every one of the crops already mentioned here, has proved more dependable and more profitable in this state. In case you are eager to try it anyway, results of the Kansas experiment stations indicate Reward is the best variety for Central and Western Kansas. Ceres and Thatcher also show possibilities, while Marquis is definitely a poor performer in this state.

This still indicates that the weather intends for us to "fall in line" with feed crops and safety practices. If doing this brings us some feed reserves and if it teaches us to hold the soil and conserve moisture, some marks of improvement will be branded on Kansas agriculture.

—KF—

Books for Your Library

By JANET McNEISH
Tintypes in Gold—Joseph Henry Jackson. Macmillan, \$2.50. This author also has written "Mexican Interlude," and "Notes on a Drum." Here is the story of early California and 4 of its highwaymen, Black Bart, Tom Bell, Rattlesnake Dick, and Dick Fellows.

Stranger Within the Gates—By Grace Livingston Hill. Lippincott, \$2. Mary Garland, the mother, and her 4 children of school age, make up one of the most interesting romances of Miss Hill's many fine novels.

Ready Help for Readers

DO YOU know all you want to know about the articles that you are going to purchase this spring? That is, you have prices, know about performance, sizes, and the various features that the different brands offer? It is a simple matter to get this information; your request on a penny slip or in a letter addressed to the manufacturer of articles advertised in Kansas Farmer will obtain it. The mail is all ready for you. Of course, the advertiser includes a coupon on his ad, use this and mail it to the manufacturer. Be sure to print name and address plainly.

For the coupon on page 2 for Firestone's literature. Their Farm Guide and other information are now available.

For that first hay cutting, send for catalog of the Jayhawk Stacker and in the Wyatt Manufacturing Company ad on page 13.

Of course, that feed crop has to be sold. Get information today on National Tile Silos. Send to the address on page 17.

Now that you are thinking about building repairs, it is a good time to read the Weyerhaeuser booklet Greater Farm Profits. Send the coupon to the address on page 17 immediately.

The De Laval Separator Company send you complete information on separators and milkers. The coupon on page 33 is the easiest means of getting these. Send it today.

The Jamesway man will have some interesting information that he will be glad to let you have. Invite him for a drink with the coupon on page 33.

For folks who are raising chicks want a copy of the Quaker Oats booklet, on how to save money by feeding the Ful-O-Pep way. See ad on page 16.

For those in the same business, Dr. Salsbery Laboratories is offering 2 booklets "First Aid to Poultry" and "Turkeys on Health and Disease." Send the coupon to the address on page 11.

If you like music, write for the new Accordion Company catalog as advertised on page 11.

Be sure you have the details concerning Concrete Stave Silos before making a purchase. McPherson Concrete Products Company has some interesting discounts and information on them. See page 13.

In the event you are irrigating, be sure to get the Western Sprocket catalog that is offered on page 23.

It is the time to put in that farm system. Dempster Mill Manufacturing Company will send you the details. See their ad on page 27.

For your livestock, Pillsbury Flour Company has some details about products that will interest you. See the coupon on page 26.

Be sure you get all the information concerning the Western Sprocket as advertised on page 23.

Get a free brooder thermometer. Read the Gooch offer on page 32.

If you need harness equipment, send for the Mueller catalog advertised on page 32.

"Hidden Treasures in Your Soil" is the title of a book of facts and information about the soil, its formation, fertility, and its use. It is fully illustrated and will be sent you by the Keystone Steel and Wire Company. This ad is on page 12.

With Kansans becoming more interested in soybeans, the information which The Nitragin Company offers on page 12 will be especially helpful.

In preparing for that wheat crop, be sure you know all about the line of Gleaner Harvesters. Send for the information described in the coupon on page 12.

The Pennzoil Company has a helpful booklet on Tractors and Farm Machinery and how you should care for them. Read the ad on page 23 and learn how to get your copy.

And if you have any handy ideas for use on the farm, send them to the Continental Oil Company. They may be worth money. This ad is on page 32.

Here's a good chance to find out about farming with Diesel power. The coupon on the Caterpillar Tractor ad on page 4 will bring you this information if mailed immediately.

Of course, mention Kansas Farmer when you write to advertisers.

-KF-

Here's Fun and Fame

Here's a game that will bring you fun and fame. It takes little time, and you get a chance to show yourself and your friends how clever you are. So drop all holds and enter this contest now! If you win first prize, there's a pocketbook sweetener of \$2 in cash. And we print the winner's name.

It's as easy as pie! Absolutely all you have to do is write a last line for the jingle below. Look thru the ads in this issue and get some ideas. Then write some last lines. Enter as many times as you wish. And get the whole family to enter. You can mail all the entries on one card or letter.

First prize and a \$2 check for the best last line in the January 27 contest goes to Mary McMann, R. 1, Beloit, for this line: "And 'pickled his tongue' with Morton's salt." Your \$2 check is already in the mail, Miss McMann! Honorable mention goes to Ruby Owsley, Yates Center; Vernedda Lorenz, Durham; Mrs. T. S. Lungren, Corbin; and Mrs. Stanley Chesnut, Clay Center.

The Jingleer will be glad to send you bulletins or leaflets which you may request. Address your card or letter with entry and bulletin orders to: Jolly Jingleer Club, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Here's the jingle:

In a terrible spew was Jim Gallico,
His tractor didn't want-a-go.
But pf-f-ft was the sputter,
When a tank man did utter,

Send your child's picture

YOU MAY WIN \$50.00 in CASH

Here's your chance! If you have a cute picture of some child you know and love, send it at once! You may win \$50.00 for yourself and fame for your child's picture. Because we are going to give away cash prizes for the 44 cutest baby pictures mailed in before May 1, 1940.

Regardless of where you live in the United States, send us a picture of some child between the ages of one month to 10 years. If you do not have a child of your own, mail us a picture of a niece or nephew—or a grandchild—or a young cousin—or that of some wee friend. Any clear snapshot or photograph will do.




\$175.00 in PRIZES

You will be mailed a check for \$50.00 if the child's picture you send is chosen as the best. Second Prize will be \$25.00; Third Prize, \$15.00; Fourth Prize, \$5.00; and the 40 additional prizes will be \$2.00 each. Duplicate prizes will be awarded in the event of a tie.



What You Do-- How You Win

Use the coupon below or, if you wish, use a sheet of paper on which to write your name and address, the name and age of the child, stating whether it's a boy or a girl, and send with your child's picture. This is very important as—

All pictures will be returned at the earliest possible date after the close of this prize offer.

Every precaution will be taken in handling your picture, but Capper Publications, Inc., cannot be responsible for agencies beyond their control such as fire, pictures damaged or lost in the mails, etc.

The picture you send may be either a snapshot taken by any one, or it may be taken by a regular photographer. A picture will be judged entirely on its appeal and the interest it arouses. Photographic excellency or technique will not be considered by the three impartial judges. The judges' decision will be considered final and conclusive.

Don't Delay



Tinted Enlargement for Promptness

As an extra prize for promptness, you will receive a tinted, 8x10 enlargement of your child's picture, if it is chosen as one of the 44 cash prize winners. So mail a child's picture TODAY.

This prize offer closes May 1, 1940, so Hurry! Fill in the coupon below or use a separate sheet of paper giving full particulars and send with only one picture of a child to:

PICTURE EDITOR
13 Capper Bldg. Topeka, Kansas



Use This Coupon

Picture Editor,
13 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

I am attaching this coupon to the child's picture I wish to enter in your picture prize offer.

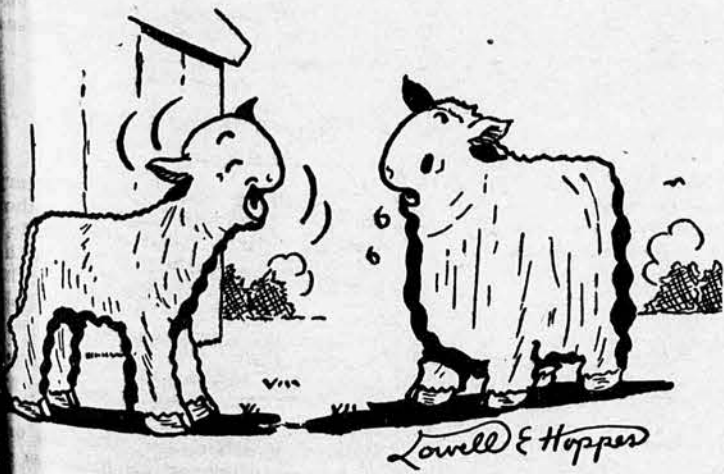
My Name

Street or Box No.

Town State

Name of child in picture

Age of child Girl ..() Boy ..()



"I'm down to my lining again!—They just sheared me!"

Morris County Hereford Breeders

Annual Spring Sale
Council Grove, Kansas
Tuesday, March 12

60 HEAD from leading herds of the locality. A choice selection of BULLS and FEMALES.

Morris County Hereford Breeders Assn.
D. Z. McCormick, Sec.
Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

Reg. Herefords, Percherons

One good 15-month-old Bull. Also the 4-year-old bull GOOD DOMINO 2432153 (keeping heifers and can't use him longer to advantage). Also one choice yearling stud. All-weather road 12 miles north of St. Marys, Highway K63. GIDEONS PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM Emmett, Kansas

Pueblo's Domino 2nd For Sale

Three calf crops by him and cows bred back. Intensely bred Domino, best of type, excellent breeder. We have 30 females by him, 4-year-old past. Also young bulls by him, Herd Bang's and Th. accredited.
RAY E. HANNA, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

Gill's Modern Herefords

For sale: Selected registered Hereford Bulls 10 to 11 months old. Inspection invited.
W. SCOTT GILL, HARPER, KAN.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Goernandt's Polled Hereford Bulls
Quality Reg. Bulls of good bloodlines. Two-year-olds. Inspection invited.
GOERNANDT BROS., Aurora (Cloud County), Kan.

Good Polled Hereford Bulls

Sired by the top selling bull, Beau Perfect 5th. Out of low set rugged cows. Bullion and Repeater 95th blood.
LESTER H. KOLTERMAN, ONAGA, KAN.

Ravenstein's Polled Herefords

Reg. Bulls of serviceable age, Prince Domino and Pawnee Rollo breeding. Visitors welcome.
W. J. Ravenstein, Belmont (Kingman Co.), Kan.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

Annual ABERDEEN-ANGUS SALE

Columbus, Nebr.,
Friday, March 29

70 BULLS (the greatest selection of Bulls ever brought together in the entire country). Ages from yearlings to 3-year-olds. 20 young selected females. Offering has been picked from the great herds of the state. Write for catalog to

M. J. Krotz, Sec., Odell, Nebraska
(Judging Contest Day Before Sale)



LAFLIN'S ANGUS CATTLE

40 Bulls, calves to 2-year-olds. 50 Cows, bred and open heifers and heifer calves. A large per cent by College Ironmire Pride.
L. E. Laflin, Crab Orchard, Nebr.
(Just over the line in Nebraska)

Oakleaf Aberdeen-Angus Farm

20 Registered Aberdeen-Angus Bulls, 8 to 11 months old. Earl Marshall breeding.
Latzke (Rock Farm), Junction City, Kan.

Dalebanks Aberdeen Angus Farm

Bulls and Heifers of choice breeding and type. From a herd whose culls consistently top best markets.
E. L. BARRIER, EUREKA, KAN.

Twin Pines Aberdeen-Angus

Young Bulls 8 months and older sired by Prince Blackboy 472674.
H. A. WRAMPE, YATES CENTER, KAN.

DAIRY CATTLE

FANCY DAIRY HEIFERS

\$8.00, \$10.00 and \$15.00. Registered Bull \$25.00.
Shawnee Dairy Cattle Co., San Antonio and Dallas
Write Box 5313, Dallas, Texas

KANSAS FARMER

Publication Dates, 1940	
March	9-23
April	6-20
May	4-18
June	1-15-29
July	13-27
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October	5-19
November	2-16-30
December	14-28

Advertising

To insure being run in any issue, copy should be in our office one week in advance of any date given above.

Animal Breeding

8. The Use of Linebreeding

By D M. SEATH

LINEBREEDING, as defined in a previous article, is a form of inbreeding which is designed to preserve "superior" inheritance with as little infusion of outside blood as possible. To accomplish this, animals are mated together that have some, or a great deal of, common ancestry. Frequently the blood of an outstanding sire is perpetuated in this manner. Early Shorthorn breeders also tried to concentrate thru linebreeding the blood of foundation cows.

In linebreeding, an effort is usually made to concentrate as much of the blood of an esteemed sire as possible. For example, the daughter of a prized sire that carries 50 per cent of her sire's blood is sometimes mated back to her sire to produce an offspring carrying 75 per cent of the sire's blood. When sons of a sire are mated to daughters of the same sire, the result is that 50 per cent of the blood of the sire is retained. The mating together of sons and daughters of such matings will continue to retain 50 per cent of the blood of the original sire.

A system of linebreeding that involves less intense inbreeding is where sons of a sire are mated to grandparents of the same sire. This results in retaining 37½ per cent of the blood of the original sire. As a general rule, this last procedure is the system of linebreeding most commonly practiced. It usually results from the finding of an outstanding sire, and the subsequent desire to retain in the herd as much of his blood as possible.

Results Hinge on Foundation

Good results from linebreeding hinge on about the same conditions as in other systems of inbreeding. The original animal one linebreeds to should be outstanding for the breed. Likewise, his offspring (his sons in particular) which are used to perpetuate his blood should be carefully selected and only the superior ones used. Whenever possible, the progeny test should be used as an index of how well his sons can transmit the good qualities of the esteemed sire. When this can be done, many sons of the original sire can be "sampled" before any one of them is extensively used.

Technically speaking, linebreeding is practiced to retain the superior hereditary material (genes) of some esteemed animal. Modern interpretations concerning the transmission of genes from one generation to another show that one can rely on all daughters of a prized animal (say a sire) carrying 50 per cent of his genes. Each granddaughter, however, when produced without any linebreeding, is not assured of securing 25 per cent of her genes from him. Considering a large number of granddaughters, as a group, they would average about 25 per cent of his genes, but, among the

individual granddaughters, there could be a great deal of variation with some carrying much less and some much more than the average amount.

This variation is accounted for by the sampling nature of inheritance. All of the grandsire's genes reach the granddaughter thru the dam. While the dam does contain 50 per cent of the grandsire's genes, chance sampling can and does cause a great deal of variation on whether one-half of this 50 per cent goes to the granddaughter or whether there is less or more coming from this source. Likewise, great-granddaughters can and do vary much from the average of 12½ per cent of the genes which they receive from their great-grandsire. In this case, all of the genes they receive, must come to them thru 2 ancestors and variation in sampling can take place in each case. It is such variations that explain why one should not evaluate too greatly animals beyond the second generation in any pedigree.

-KF-

Ground Ear Corn for Hogs

Grinding ear corn for hogs may not be an approved practice, but William A. Christy, of Labette county, finds it fits in well with the particular circumstances on his place at present.

Mr. Christy's hogs were not making good gains on whole ear corn even though they were receiving proper protein supplements and molasses meal along with it. It seemed evident the corn should be ground. Mr. Christy realized the customary way to do this would be to first shell the corn and then grind it.

However, he doesn't have adequate facilities for shelling, and hauling the corn to town for this purpose would require considerable labor and expense. To solve the problem, Mr. Christy simply started grinding the ear corn. As he ground the corn, he mixed it with cottonseed meal screenings, tankage and molasses meal.

Results were most gratifying. The hogs relished their new feed from the first and in a short time had made marked improvement in condition. Mr. Christy says the hogs then made excellent gains.

-KF-

Every Herd in U. S. Tested

Every herd of cattle in the United States has now been tested for tuberculosis at least once, says the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. During the progress of the nation-wide campaign a total of more than 220,000,000 tuberculin tests have been applied. About 3,750,000 injected cattle have been slaughtered as a result of the tests.

-KF-

Public Sales of Livestock

- Angus Cattle**
March 28-29—Nebraska Breeders' Show & Sale, Columbus, Nebraska. M. J. Krotz, Odell, Nebr., Sales Mgr.
- Hereford Cattle**
March 12—Morris County Hereford Association, Council Grove, D. Z. McCormick, secretary.
April 22—Northwest Kansas Hereford Breeders Association, H. A. Ropers, secretary-manager, Atwood.
- Guernsey Cattle**
April 9—Jo-Mar Farm Annual Sale, Salina.
- Guernseys and Holsteins**
April 4—Harry Givens, Manhattan.
- Holstein Cattle**
April 25—E. P. Miller Estate, Junction City. W. H. Mott, Herington, Sale manager.
- Jersey Cattle**
March 20—Mrs. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort.
- Shorthorn Cattle**
March 27—Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Sale at Wichita, Kansas. Hans Regier, Whitewater, Kansas, Sale manager.
- Duroc Hogs**
March 9—Fred D. Wilson, Andover.
April 4—Harry Givens, Manhattan.

Dispersal Sale F. B. Wempe Estate March 20, 1940

35 REGISTERED JERSEYS, 26 females consisting of daughters of WHITE WAY PRINCE EMINENT (proven sire; 7 daughters av. 502 lbs. Bf. as 2-year-olds) and their daughters and granddaughters sired by XENIA'S SPORTING VOLUNTEER (Imp. in dam by Longview, dam's record 625 lbs. Bf.) or SHADOW LAWN DANDY (dam's record 714 lbs. Bf. classified VG.).

15 Cows and 2-year-old just fresh or to freshen soon to the service of WHITE WAY XENIA PRINCE (sired by Xenia's Sporting Volunteer from a 736 lbs. Bf. daughter of White Way Prince Eminent).

Records up to 736 lbs. Bf. M. E. None below 500 lbs. Type is proven by our show records. See catalog. T. and Bang's tested.

For catalog address

MRS. F. B. WEMPE
Frankfort, Kan.
Jas. T. McCulloch, Auct.

Rotherwood Jerseys

"OLD EAGLE" is now the fourth ranking living Superior Sire of the Jersey breed! Visitors are always welcome at Rotherwood.

A. LEWIS OSWALD, Owner
Hutchinson, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Poland China Bred Gilts

(Private Sale)

45 to choose from. Bred to FRIENDLY FELLOW (1939 Mo. Jr. Champion). Admiration A. and D's Pathway Jr. Also 40 Fall Boars and Gilts (the thick easy feeding kind) sired by THICKSET STAR and others of above boars. Vaccinated and priced to save public sale expense. No sale being held.

W. A. DAVIDSON & SON
Simpson, Kan.

Gronniger Bred Polands

Bred Gilts. Modern type and breeding. Bred for March and April farrow. Selected and cholera immuned. \$25 per head. Weight 325.

Herman Gronniger, Bedona, Kan. (Denton Tel.)

Seibert Offers Quality Durocs

Good quality, correct type registered Duroc Fall Boars and Gilts for sale.

VERNE SEIBERT, MACKSVILLE, KAN.

70 DUROCS, SOWS AND GILTS of Royal breeding. Fit for 4-H work, farmers and breeders. Bred to Thickset, Pioneer, Monarch, Gold Digger. 50 choice Boars, all sizes. 33 yrs. a breeder of original heavy bodied, short legged, easy feeding, fancy medium type. Immuned, shipped on approval. Reg. Catalog, come or write.
W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

HAMPSHIRE BRED GILTS

50 topnotchers. The real producing kind. Bred to Silver Eclipse, son of the 1939 World's Champion, and to Rough Diamond, son of Silver Champion, Iowa Grand Champion.

C. E. McCLURE, REPUBLIC, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE BRED GILTS

Correct type with breeding to match. Bred for March and April farrow to boars good enough to win in big shows such as American Royal, Farm between Lawrence and Topeka.

Quigley's Hampshire Farm, St. Marys, Kan.

MARES—JACKS—STALLIONS

MARES — STALLION — MAMMOTH JACK

(Private Sale)

25 head of Brood Mares, from 2 years on up. Also 3-year-old Mammoth Jack, one of the best in the entire country; and a 5-year-old large dapple grey Percheron Stallion, weights 2,100.

JAMING & BLACK
Telephone No. 240
Tonkoxite, Kan.

Maple Leaf Percherons Offered

Eight head of choice registered Percheron Stallions for sale or trade.

H. G. ESHELMAN, SEDGWICK, KAN.

PERCHERON HORSES

PERCHERON STALLION

For sale: Registered, black, weight 1,800. Five years old and sound.

E. B. CLARK, JEWELL, KAN.

Chicot-Casino Percherons

A choice young Stallion, Carnot and Casino bred, for sale or trade. Priced right.

LEO J. WALTON, R. 3, NEWTON, KAN.

AUCTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS

BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
715 Lincoln St. Topeka, Kan.

Experience and Ability Count and are the most important factors when it is left to buyers to determine prices. References: those for whom I have sold. Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

Kansas Farmer for March 9, 1940

IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas



BOY DILLARD, manager of **JO-MAR FARM**, one of strictly top Guernsey cattle suggests that our readers watch next issue of Kansas Farmer for news about the big Jo-Mar sale to be held April 9.

I have an interesting letter from **W. SCOTT** hereof breeder of Harper. The farm is named **GILL DALE**. A herd of about 125 to 150 maintained. While but little attention is given fitting for show, every day is "show day" on the farm, says Mr. Gill.

H. D. PLUMMER, of Longton, breeder of Herefords and Jerseys, writes that he received good inquiry from recent advertising in Kansas Farmer. Mr. Plummer says that it has been long cold winter, but that he has enough feed to carry his stock until grass.

LATZKE AND SON, proprietors of the **OAK-LEAF ABERDEEN-ANGUS FARM** at Junction City, report heavy inquiry and sales for young Angus bulls. This firm has one of the best herds of the state, best of bloodlines and firm in thick, blocky type. The herd has been recently culled in past years.

MAVIEW FARMS, Hudson, specialize in milking Shorthorns. The bull, **Retnuh Dutch Baron**, is in service. He was shown successfully in 1939, as also was his get. He comes from a line of heavy producing cows and has proved good sire. **A. A. BRENSING** writes that in spite of the long hard winter, the cattle have well and cows in milk have kept up good production.

LESTER H. KOLTERMAN, successful Polled Hereford breeder, of Onaga, in Pottawatomie county, writes that his bull, **Beau Perfect 5th**, continues to sire young bulls of excellent type. He is mating him with good rugged low set cows backed by good Polled breeding for several generations. Mr. Kolterman raises his young bulls under the best of farm conditions, plenty of good high developing feeds together with small grain rations.

Every cow that was bred on the **S. B. AMCOATS SHORTHORN FARM** has dropped a living calf this winter. A 100 per cent calf crop is something to be desired. The calves are unusually strong and nicely colored. Sales have also been good. Among recent sales were a bull to **Jacob Sinn**, who lives near Manhattan, and a cow to his brother, who lives on a farm nearby. **Amcoats** says 1939 was an unusually good year for sales.

R. D. ELY, of Attica, topped the bred gilt sale in Harper at \$40, recently. This was the county's first annual bred gilt sale, and according to County Agent **W. E. Gregory**, who managed the sale, the attendance was good and much interest taken in the sale, although prices were low because of low market prices. The entire offering of Durocs and Polanders completed by leading breeders of the county averaged \$34. **Boyd Newcom** was the auctioneer.

MORRIS COUNTY HEREFORD BREEDERS will hold their annual spring sale in Council Grove, Tuesday, March 12. Sixty head of selected bulls and females from the herds of the county will be offered. Every year better Herefords make up these sales. **Morris county**, located in the Flint Hills section of the state, is well known for the growing of better cattle and the breeding of Herefords leads every farm activity. The sales are held in a large comfortable sale pavilion.

HARRY GIVENS, Master Farmer and successful dairymen, of Manhattan, has decided on a thorough. He has been engaged in the dairy business for more than 40 years, and the last 20 years devoted to the supplying of good milk to the residents of his home town by way of a milk route. During the last dozen or so years has bred registered and high grade Guernseys. This is his favorite breed, but the cows that he has bred in his April 4 dispersion sale will be Jerseys, Jerseys, and Holsteins.

I am in receipt of a letter from **W. H. MOTT** stating that the great herd of Holstein cattle owned and developed by the late **E. F. MILLER**, at Junction City, is to be dispersed. Friends of Mr. Miller will recall the long years of hard work and devotion to the improvement of this herd. But readers who know and appreciate the best in Holsteins will look forward to April 25. It will be an unusual opportunity to buy Holsteins that would not be for sale were Mr. Miller living.

L. J. KROTZ, of Odell, Nebr., secretary of the **BRASKA ABERDEEN ANGUS ASSOCIATION** writes that the annual show and sale to be held in Columbus, Nebr., promises to be big and better than ever. The sale to be held on March 29 will be made up of consignments from leading herds of the state. Seventy bulls and 20 cows of desirable ages will sell. The show and judging contest will be held at the same place, March 28, the day before the big sale. For catalog or other information regarding this event, write Mr. Krotz and mention Kansas Farmer.

BERNARDT BROS., of Aurora, up in Cloud county, are among the oldest and most successful Polled Hereford breeders in Kansas. Much energy and money has been expended in building a proper foundation and maintaining it through the purchase and use of sires of proper qualities and quality to keep up the standard. Their ranches are in reality Polled Hereford farms. That is, the care and best thought of the breeders is always given to the cattle. There is more interesting place to visit for the man who likes to see good cattle and learn more how to produce them.

Kansas Farmer has received a fine letter from **D. HEATH AND SONS**, of Hale, Texas, asking the paper for its help in making their annual sale of registered Chester White

W. A. HEGLE, Lost Springs, breeder of milking bred Polled Shorthorns, writes as follows: "Advertising in special issue of Kansas Farmer surely brought results. I sold 8 bulls, mostly in different parts of Kansas; also some females."

swine a success. This, the first sale of its kind ever to be held in this section of the state, was attended by buyers from Texas, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma. Forty head of gilts, 6 consigned by Miller Bros., breeders from an adjoining county, sold for an average of \$44. A top of \$120 was paid for a daughter of Lady in White, champion Chester White sow at the San Francisco Golden Gate Exposition swine show. Second top of \$115 was paid by Allen McGee, of Missouri. Among the buyers was John Lyle, of Ottawa, Kan. Most of the offering stayed within 50 miles of the farm, although local guessers predicted there would be a poor local demand.

On his dairy farm, near Abilene, **DR. T. R. CONKLIN** has been breeding and improving his herd of Guernsey cattle for more than a dozen years. Langwater breeding predominates. Only cows that prove themselves at the fall remain in the herd. Milk produced on the farm is consumed by Abilene families and for their protection every precaution is taken looking to the health of the herd. At short intervals tests are made for abortion and TB. Dr. Conklin is much interested in what goes on at the farm. He has recently erected a new dairy barn for the comfort of the cows.

ORVILLE L. JENKINS, who lives on the **MORA GIDEON STOCK FARM** near Emmett, in Pottawatomie county, is making satisfactory headway in the breeding of registered Hereford cattle and Percheron horses. Mr. Jenkins attended the CK ranch sale last fall and paid the top price for the young bull, **King Domino**, a son of **WHR Jubiter**. The price paid was \$200. Two other bulls in the sale brought the same price per head, but Mr. Jenkins' calf was the youngest bull sold. He is low set with extra heavy bone. This bull was purchased to use on daughters of the great breeding bull **Good Domino**.

RAY E. HANNA, proprietor of **ASHCROFT FARM** near Clay Center, has one of the oldest and strongest herds of registered Herefords in his part of the state. The herd was established in 1907, but dispersed a few years later and another and better foundation secured. Cows are largely of **Beau Randolph** descendants. The present herd bull, **Pueblitos Domino 2nd**, is a deeply bred **Domino** bull, as has been the other bulls that preceded him. The bull, **Beau Agitator**, was close up in breeding to **Beau Mischief**. His junior herd sire purchased last fall from **Jerry Moxley** is a son of **WHR Domino 46th** and is a full brother to one of Mr. Moxley's herd bulls.

HANS E. REGIER, secretary and manager of the **SOUTHERN KANSAS TENTH ANNUAL SPRING SALE** of Shorthorns writes that the 48 bulls selling in the sale will afford an unusual chance for selections. Bloodlines can be none but the best, because many leading breeders' herds of the state have been drawn upon for the offerings. Mr. Regier adds the following quotation: "Shorthorns, because of their adaptability to farm conditions, their rapid growing propensities, their splendid dispositions, and their unusual ability, work 100 per cent for their owners interest whether it be strictly on a beef basis or thru the combination of both milk and progeny."

The Kansas Holstein fraternity will learn with interest that the great herd of registered Holsteins, known as the **MT. RIGA HERD**, located at **Big Cabin, Okla.**, is to be dispersed. This move has been decided on because of the failing health of the owner, **C. E. GRIFFITH**. The herd has been prominent for many years and has established more than 20 years ago. One hundred ten head of cattle of different ages go under the hammer on March 15. **Big Cabin** is located in Northeastern, Oklahoma, not far from the Kansas and Missouri state lines. Catalogs are ready for distribution and may be obtained by dropping a card to the sale manager, **A. W. Petersen**, Oconomowoc, Wis.

One of the highest averages ever completed in the state of Kansas by a herd of equal size was established in the **Ayrshire Herd** Test during the month of December when the 15 Ayrshires owned by **R. E. STARK**, of Abilene, averaged 1,189 pounds, 4.34 per cent milk, 51.65 pounds butterfat. This average becomes even more remarkable when the fact that all cows in the herd were milked but twice daily thruout the month is taken into consideration. **Mainstay's Daisy**, a 5-year-old, topped the herd in individual yield during the month with a production of 2,120 pounds milk, 89.04 pounds butterfat. She was followed by **Bell's Spot**, that produced 1,752 pounds milk, 78.84 pounds butterfat in 9-year-old form.

F. B. WEMPE ESTATE SALE of registered Jersey cattle will be held at Frankfort, March 20. The **Wempe** herd is one of the oldest and strongest Jersey herds in Kansas. Much of the offering is descended from the great sire, **White Prince Eminent**. Many of the females are daughters or granddaughters of this noted sire. Another sire that has left his imprint on the herd is **Xenias Volunteer**, sire of many prize-winners in local parish shows. The **Wempe** cattle are of excellent Jersey type and representatives from the herd always have been good winners wherever shown. This is a dispersion sale and affords an excellent opportunity to buy stock that otherwise would not be for sale. Catalogs will be sent upon request. Write Mrs. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort.

JAMES T. McCULLOCH, one of the best known and popular auctioneers in Kansas, reports unusual crowds and good prices at winter farm sales. In many instances he has been obliged to leave his car and walk several miles to get to the farm, but there were always enough buyers to take property at fair prices. He sells over several North Central counties and recently sold a pair of mares for a farmer near Olsburg, for more than \$350. The demand is unusual for all kinds of dairy and beef cattle, but hog sales have been slow, due to prevailing commercial prices. Breeders of registered stock are already inquiring for fall sale dates and, with the good crops all but certain, the livestock future looks the best it has for years, Mr. McCulloch believes.

QUIGLEY HAMPSHIRE FARM, one of the leading breeding establishments in the state is maintained and carried on in the same business-like manner that a successful manufacturer would his business. The **Quigley** family breed registered Hampshire hogs for profit and build their business just as any successful merchant would. To do this and succeed it has been found that stock must be on hand all the time if customers are to learn and continue to travel the road that leads to the farm. The successful breeder of good swine must be a real merchant. He must come to know the breed and type of breed the farmer and breeder wants and must be in a position to supply their wants. **Quigleys Hampshire Farm** measures up to that standard. The address is **St. Marys, Kan.**

Southern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders

10th Annual Spring Sale

Wichita Stock Yards

Wednesday, March 27

60 HEAD—consigned by 25 breeders, including the leading breeders of Kansas.



48 Bulls from yearlings to serviceable ages.
12 Attractive Heifers, suited for foundation stock or valuable additions to herds already established. (Some should be fitted for county show herds.) Bloodlines match the high quality of the offering. Everything sells with a clean bill of health.

One of the best collections of Bulls ever sold in any sale in the territory. Catalogs ready March 10. Write now for yours to

Hans E. Regier, Sec., Whitewater, Kan.

Boyd Newcom and C. W. Cole, Auctioneers. Jesse E. Johnson with Kansas Farmer Sale and Judging Contest in the Forenoon Begins at 9:30

COMPLETE DISPERSAL OF THE C. E. GRIFFITH HERD

The failing health of Mr. Griffith makes necessary complete dispersal of the great **MT. RIGA** herd. An unusual opportunity to purchase foundation animals of highest type and breeding.

Selling Out the Famous Mt. Riga Herd

AT AUCTION Starting 10:00 a. m., Friday, March 15th

at **MT. RIGA FARMS** Big Cabin, Okla.

Near Kan. and Mo. State Lines

110 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

ACCREDITED HERD—SEVERAL CLEAN BLOOD TESTS. Founded more than 20 years ago with **PIEBEE** bloodlines, the **MT. RIGA** herd has been many times enriched with purchases of outstanding **ORMSEY** females of show and production merit. Pleasing uniformity results from years of breeding for test, show-yard type and improved udders. Many outstanding family groups and a wealth of show prospects will be sold.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

You can cash in on Mr. Griffith's 20 years of breeding the BEST to the BEST by selecting animals in the sale for founding new herds or strengthening those already established. The complete show herd will be a feature.

For Catalog Address **A. W. PETERSEN**, Sale Mgr., Oconomowoc, Wis.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Lacys' Shorthorn Bulls

For sale: Registered Shorthorn Bulls, 8 to 13 mos. of age, sired by **Gregg Farm Victorious**, **Reds and Roans** and the kind you will like. Write or come see them.
E. C. LACY & SON, MILTONVALE, KAN.

Shorthorn Bull Wanted

Two to 4 years old, red or red-roan, must be good individual. Breeding not important. State price. **F. M. GIFFORD**, WAKEFIELD, KAN.

HERD BULL FOR SALE

3 years old, nice roan, name **Silver Champion**. Sired by **Brownvale Favorite**. Also 3 Young Bulls by above sire. Reds and roans, 4 to 8 months old.
Koy E. Scott, R. 1, Kinsley, Kansas

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLLED (HORNLESS) SHORTHORNS Interested in Polled Shorthorns? Write **Banbury & Sons**, Plevna, Kan. 22 Miles West, 6 Miles South of Hutchinson, Kan. 20 Young Bulls, Females not related.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

MILKING BRED SHORTHORN BULL

Retnuh Dutch Baron

Twice grand champion 1939, first Kansas State Fair. Three years old, gentle, good sire and out of a high-record dam. His production were blue ribbon winners 1939. Also choice young bulls sired by him. Write or visit—**MAVIEW FARMS**, HUDSON, KAN.

Milking Shorthorn Bulls

PARKER FARM, STANLEY, KAN., has for sale Bulls from 2 to 10 months old, out of Record of Merit dams and sired by outstanding herd bulls. These bulls will mature into outstanding herd sires. **CARL PARKER**, Owner.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

GUERNSEY SALE APRIL 29, 1940

Watch for our ad. in next issue of KANSAS FARMER.

JO-MAR FARM
Salina, Kansas

Conklin's Guernsey Farm

offers a choice selection of young Registered Guernsey Bulls. Calves to serviceable ages. Best of Langwater breeding, out of cows with butterfat records up to 550 pounds. Bang's and Th. tested. Priced for quick sale.
DR. T. R. CONKLIN, ABILENE, KAN.

GUERNSEY CALVES

Four choice unregistered month-old Guernsey Heifer Calves and purebred Bull Calf same age, not related. The 5, price \$115 delivered. C. O. D.
Lookout Farm, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin

When You Think of Hog Serum Always Think of PETERS SERUM

Peters family, world's first hog serum manufacturers
PETERS SERUM CO., LABS., Kansas City, Mo.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Bulls for Sale or Lease

"Not until I heard while attending Farm and Home Week at Manhattan what a great herd of Holsteins you have at the Security Benefit Dairy, did I realize how fortunate I was in having one of your good bulls on lease," says Mr. **Frank Bartholomew** whose quality milk and cream products are well known to residents in and around Great Bend.
Security Benefit Dairy, Topeka, Kansas

DRESSLER'S RECORD HOLSTEINS

Cows in herd are daughters and granddaughters of the state's highest butterfat record cow, **Carmen Pearl Veeman**, 1,018 lbs. fat. Bulls for sale.
H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

For Better Udders

Noted for shapely, strongly attached udders that wear like iron

Write for literature and list of breeders near you with stock for sale

Ayrshire Breeders' Association
260 Center St., Brandon, Vt.

RAISE AYRSHIRES

JACKS AND JENNETS

Mammoth Jacks & Jennets

10 Percheron Stallions and Mares. Choice breeding, size and quality. Will pay expenses if not as described.
Riverside Stock Farm, Seneca (Nemaha Co.), Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

CREMO RED POLLS

For sale: Several young Registered Bulls of real merit. Also good quality high grade Bulls and Heifers. Priced to sell quickly.
WM. WIESE, HAVEN (Reno Co.), KAN.

Stevens Red Poll Bulls

For sale: Two Registered RED POLLED Bulls, good individuals, 10 months old.
Alvin Stevens, Duquoin (Harper Co.), Kan.



Well Advertised Livestock

sell faster and for more money. Advertising costs are absorbed in the higher prices paid. The purchaser really pays for the advertising and not the seller. Surveys indicate that 90% of all purebred livestock sold for breeding purposes stay in Kansas. Beginners founding herds and commercial growers buy 80%. Kansas Farmer goes into the homes of more than 115,000 farmers and breeders. A low advertising rate and free livestock information provides a service available to readers of the paper.

Address

KANSAS FARMER
Livestock Advertising Dept.
Topeka, Kan.



The Tank Truck

News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants

A Tractor's Health is in Your Hands

A tractor is born healthy. But just how long it is going to remain healthy and husky, ready to do an honest day's labor without any whimpering, is up to you. Strange but true, there are plenty of tractor owners who blame the tractor when it starts acting up. That's pretty foolish. If some of those owners would take a few minutes off to check up on why the tractor is heating up, balking and "not delivering the power to pull the hat off your head," they'd find out pretty quick it isn't the tractor's fault. Chances are the tractor's "off its feed"—sick because it hasn't been getting the proper lubrication needed to make a tractor perform it's best right from the first twist of the crank.

Farmers from state after state are writing to tell us how they keep their tractors healthy and husky by putting them on a diet of Conoco Germ Processed motor oil, which is patented.

10 Years of Good Going

For the past 10 years Frank Barnes of Manhattan, Montana, has been a Conoco user. Up above is a picture of his son Clifford, John O'Connell is their Conoco Agent. "We commenced 'power' farming in 1929," writes Mr. Barnes, "and at the time began using Conoco Germ Processed oil in a Farmall tractor. We operated that Farmall tractor for seven years, and at all times used nothing but Conoco products. Three years ago we bought one of the Oliver tractors and last year bought another, and have continued the use of Conoco Germ Processed Oils and Conoco Greases. During these ten years we have not had any major repairs, breakdown or delays with our power machinery... is it any wonder that I use Conoco Germ Processed Motor Oils in all my tractors and cars?"

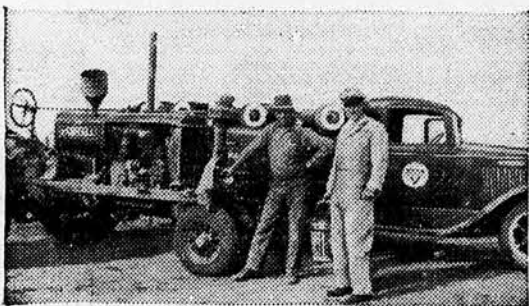
Things Happen Quick

Soon as you pour Conoco Germ Processed oil into your motor and start up, this patented oil starts coating your engine's insides all over with a real OIL-PLATING that stays on like any other fine plating, and can't all drain "down home" to the crankcase when you stop. A cold morning comes along and you start your motor... and there's OIL-PLATING already waiting right there! Way up high and all the way down, every cylinder wall stays ready-lubricated to help the pistons slip into action quiet and easy... and safe!

So as long as you keep using Conoco Germ Processed oil your tractor motor can't start dry, and starting dry causes the wear that's one of the main reasons why so many tractors start acting up and running up repair bills long before they should.

Repair Bills Zero for Three Years

Out in Boise, Idaho, Fred Rossi found out about Conoco Germ Processed oil three years ago, and take a look at what he thinks about it. He writes: "... I



Here is Mr. Rossi with Conoco Agent R. L. Kitchens. Read about his Conoco experience.

farmed 350 acres a year besides considerable custom work, and have found Conoco products entirely satisfactory. During the entire three years I have had no repair expenses on my tractor, and cannot recommend Conoco Germ Processed oil too highly for economical operation."

Expenses At A Minimum

David Moffitt who farms 750 acres outside of McCook, Nebraska, is seen getting a delivery from his Conoco Agent, Paul Wilson. And a letter from Mr. Moffitt says, "... I have been using Conoco Germ Processed oil since 1929 and find it most satisfactory



The Grease Master Says:

Sewing Machines to Shotguns

Conoco Germ Processed Light Machine Grease presents for the first time a grease containing the Germ Essence. This great new Conoco product will be a real help to the lady of the house and the man alike.

Use it on all small motors and machines, such as sewing machines, wash machines and churns, where lubrication is now done through grease cups. This grease will OIL-PLATE and thus better protect expensive bearings against wear, heat, excessive pressure, moisture, neglect and other bad conditions.

Gun barrels or other metal surfaces, saw blades, skates, metal tools and gadgets—all can get good protection during periods of non-use by being coated with Conoco Germ Processed Light Machine Grease. Ask your Conoco Agent.

in every way... and know that my operation expenses have been kept to a minimum. In the Spring of 1931," he continues, "I farmed in Alberta, Canada, and took my season's supply of Germ Processed oil



with me. I use Germ Processed oil in all my equipment including a McCormick-Deering W-30 tractor, combine, car and truck."

Mr. Rossi, Mr. Barnes and Mr. Moffitt, all straight

thinkers, don't depend on say-so. They find, by actual field work, that Conoco Germ Processed oil and other Conoco products have got what it takes to do the job.

That's just what you'll find, soon as you get ahold of your Conoco Agent. He'll supply you with Conoco Germ Processed oil in barrels, handy 5-gallon buckets, and dust-proof 5-quart and 1-quart cans.

Bread 'n Butter 'n Conoco

Busy as a Conoco Agent is, he'll always find time to do a neighbor a favor. Philo Staker and his truck



Here's Philo Staker, the Conoco Agent, helping out the Grocery Boys.

have a reputation out around Idaho Falls for appearing smack on schedule. Very often folks out that way when ordering gasoline ask Philo to stop by the grocer's and pick up the "eats." So here he is... with a big box of groceries and a big tank truck full of Conoco... things that the good folks of Idaho go for.

THAT'S AN IDEA

Do you know some handier way of doing things around a farm? Write your ideas to The Tank Truck, care of this paper. We will pay \$1.00 for each idea we publish.

Soap Saving

Before a bar of soap has worn so thin that it breaks, take a new bar, place the old bar on top and wind a thread around several times and tie closely. After the bar is used a few times, the two will cement together, thereby avoiding the waste of soap that usually occurs when a bar becomes too small to use conveniently. Mrs. Rena Mae Harwell, Brazos, Tex.

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

Your Conoco Agent

CONOCO MOTOR FUELS

CONOCO MOTOR OILS

CONOCO GREASES

